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STREET SALES

CHURCHILL CAUSES SENSATION, ASKING Ld. FISHER'S RECALL

Would Vitalise and Animate Board of Admiralty, He Declares

MEUX DISAGREES

Admiral-M. P. Says Consternation in Navy Would Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—During the debate in the House of Commons, today, on the naval estimates, Mr. Winston Churchill affirmed that they must not assume that the German fleet would be content to lie impotent and derided in Kiel Canal. He created a stir by asking if the time-table of ship-building of the previous Board was being kept.

"There must not be any limit to the labor where the fleet is concerned. Vital units must be a first charge on our labor resources."

He urged Mr. Balfour to fortify himself and to vitalise and animate the Board of Admiralty by recalling Admiral Lord Fisher.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., Unionist M. P. for Maidstone, said that it was intolerable that anyone of high position, like Mr. Winston Churchill, should try to interfere with the Government.

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, M. P. for Portsmouth, in a maiden speech, said that the appointment of Admiral Lord Fisher would cause consternation in the navy. The reason for the intrigues on behalf of Lord Fisher was because the Admiralty was working to the satisfaction of the navy and was not advertising.

He reminded Mr. Winston Churchill that a rolling stone gathered no moss, wished him success in France and hoped that he would stay there.

Cheers for Fisher

Lord Fisher listened to the debate and was loudly cheered when he rose to leave. Mr. Winston Churchill's references to Lord Fisher were received with applause. It was expected that Mr. Winston Churchill would make a dramatic re-appearance, but scarcely that he would cause the sensation he furnished.

The House listened in bewilderment to his demand for the recall of Admiral Lord Fisher, in view of its belief that it was because the Premier refused to accept Lord Fisher's dictation and dismiss Mr. Winston Churchill from the Government that led to Lord Fisher's resignation of his post as First Sea Lord.

This bewilderment is reflected in the comments appearing in this morning's papers, which admit their inability to understand the precise purpose of Mr. Winston Churchill's intervention and regret that the matter has been raised in a manner likely to provoke personal controversy.

Admiral Lord Fisher later attended a meeting of the War Council.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, when introducing the estimates, dwelt on the international work of the British fleet. The present Board, he said, had directly continued the work of its predecessors, including its ship-building activities.

He emphasised that Mr. Winston Churchill was completely justified in saying that the fleet he had prepared was adequate for the task of maintaining command of the seas. He paid a tribute to the work of the Admiralty in clearing the seas of German cruisers.

Navy's Great Task

Mr. Balfour emphasised the magnitude of their task since the operations in the Mediterranean, especially with the appearance of German submarines there. The navy had transported about 4,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 2,500,000 tons of stores and 27,000,000 gallons of oil and might view with satisfaction the achievement of this task, especially considering the new dangers to be faced.

He eulogised the work of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The navy was protecting the liberties of the world. It had expanded enormously. The tonnage under the white ensign, including auxiliary-cruisers,

(Continued on Page 2)

50,000 Anglo-Java Shares Not Only Issued But Paid for; Now They've Been Cancelled

Mr. M. Speelman Re-announces His Opposition to Issue of Any Shares at All; Who Said Dirty Linen? And Whose Dirty Linen Is It?

Developments growing out of the proposal of the management and directors of the Anglo-Java Estates Ltd., to issue to Wattie and Co., 50,000 shares at Tls. 4.50 when the market price was Tls. 15.50 continued yesterday to interest and excite not only the shareholders of the company but the whole business community. In fact as each act of the drama is staged a new wave of excitement rolls over the town. If this keeps up, from day to day until March 14, when the big last act is to come on, we doubt if the audience will be able to show that self control and restraint which all proper audiences should show. The excitement in other words will become too intense.

The first big development yesterday came when the positive news got about that prior to the issuance of the now famous sixth annual report in which the proposal was made that the 50,000 shares be issued to Wattie and Co., *those same 50,000 shares actually had been issued to Wattie and Co. and Wattie and Co. had paid for them.*

Following this issue and payment something happened, with the result that the issue was cancelled. And in its place the management and directors inserted in the annual report their proposal to issue these shares. Under the former plan, unless the matter meanwhile had been mentioned at the coming meeting, the issue of the 50,000 shares would not have appeared officially until the annual report for 1916 was made public—sometime next year. The analogy between this proceeding and that taken in the case of the Java Consolidated, when mention of the sale to the Cathay Trust of 5,000 shares was *accidentally* omitted from the report, cannot be escaped.

Mr. Speelman's Position

A second important development of the day came when Mr. M. Speelman of the International Savings Society in an interview with a representative of THE CHINA PRESS remarked that a number of shareholders who had sent their proxies to him were uncertain whether his intention was to vote for the issue of the 50,000 shares and emphasised that his opinion had undergone no change, and that all proxies in his hands would be voted only to oppose the issue of the 50,000 shares.

"These proxies or any others which I may receive can be voted in no other way" he explained, "as they were given to me for that purpose and for no other purpose. At the meeting of shareholders and directors to which I was invited I stated my position clearly, and to avoid further misunderstanding I have caused the second advertisement to be inserted in your paper. (see Page 12) I am opposed to the issue of the 50,000 shares on the ground that it is not in the interests of the shareholders to issue them, especially for the purpose of paying a final dividend. If the financial condition of the Company does not admit of a dividend at this time it is far better to wait than to issue these shares at such a sacrifice to the shareholders."

Dirty Linen?

A third interesting feature of the day was the following astonishing conclusion to a leader printed in the North China Daily News:

> Whether the proposed compromise will be accepted by the shareholders at large remains to be seen, but we sincerely hope it may be. During the past two days a great deal of feeling has been aroused, many hard words used, and a most unedifying spectacle of wrangling and cross-accusation has been presented for the delectation of the Chinese. For all reasons one may pray for calmer counsels to avert any more washing of dirty linen in public.

In other words, our senior morning contemporary lightly and, as it were by the wave of a pen, tells the shareholders of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., to make a gift to Wattie and Co. of Tls. 150,000 in order "to avert any more washing of dirty linen in public." From this we judge that some dirty linen has been hauled out into public view and has gone part way through the process of being washed. At least that is what the North China says.

Now whose dirty linen is it that has been partly washed? Is it the linen of the Anglo-Java shareholders? Are they to pay Tls. 150,000 to Wattie and Co. in order to avert the public washing of *their* dirty linen? Or does the North China mean that the shareholders are to pay Tls. 150,000 to Wattie and Co., to keep Wattie and Co.'s dirty linen from being washed in public?

Six hundred thousand taels, now reduced to Tls. 150,000, is still a fair sized laundry bill. Who is going to pay it—the shareholders or the promoters?

And what does the North China mean by *cross-accusation?* Have the shareholders been accused of anything?

CANTON REVOLTERS FOILED IN ATTACK ON GUNBOAT SUIWO

Charter Launch From Macao; Two Are Killed, Others Captured

TSAI AO FLEEING

Rebel Leader Rushed Out Of Nachi; Northerners Gaining Further

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, March 9.—40 revolutionaries embarked at Macao in a steam-launch which was going to Canton. Approaching Whampoa, they held up the master of the launch and compelled him to approach the gunboat Suiwo, at which they fired rifles and threw bombs.

It is reported that one sailor was killed. The Suiwo fired, killing two of the revolutionaries. The launch grounded and some of them were captured.

Peking, March 9.—Official.—Nachi was re-captured by the Government troops on the 7th. Tsai Ao and the defeated rebels fled. The troops pursued them beyond Nachi and occupied the highest mountain to the south of the town, which is called Kuan-shan.

General Chang is now taking measures to restore order in the Nachi district.

Chengtu, March 9.—It is officially reported that General Tsao Kun's troops have retaken Nachihsien and they are expected soon to re-capture Kianganhsien and Nankihsien and to re-open the Yangtsze to boat traffic.

Capture Nachi and Kuanshan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, [illegible] 9.—The Government troops, on the 7th inst., recaptured Nachi, fifteen kilometers south of Luchow, on the right bank of the Yangtsze and took Kuanshan, an important position south of Nachi.

Eleven Japanese warships arrived at Tsingtau on the 3rd inst. The despatch of the vessels is allegedly in connection with the situation in South China.

A special political conference was held yesterday in the Waichiaopu, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Secretary of State, and Sun Pao-chi presiding. The foreign advisors also took part in the conference, which dealt with important political affairs.

Nine provinces have already agreed to subscribe for the new domestic loan. One million Dollars has been promised by Kwangtung, eight hundred thousand each by Kiangsu and Chekiang, five hundred thousand by Shantung, Shansi and Fukien and smaller amounts by the other provinces.

(Continued on Page 2)

Parliamentary Debate Again Rages About His Devoted Head

PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS WAS SUNK DURING FOG

Big Spanish Vessel Went Down In Five Minutes; 400 People Drowned

Reuter's Service

London, March 7.—The disaster to the s.s. Principe de Asturias (8,371 tons) occurred in a fog. She sank in five minutes. Many officials are among the 400 persons drowned. Details are lacking.

MOEWE GAINED SAFETY SAILING ROUND ICELAND

Eluded Patrols When Coming Out; Balfour Doesn't Think Achievement High

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Moewe eluded the British patrols going out and succeeded in getting back round the north of Iceland. The beflagging of Berlin in honor of the Moewe showed that the enemy's standard of achievement was not high.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava...Mar. 10
Per I. C. s.s. Fooksang Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore...Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, was due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The Canadian mail of March 4 is due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of February 6 is due to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 12th instant at 5 a.m. Left Hongkong at 10 a.m. yesterday per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Turkey Asks Russia For Separate Peace

Washington Definitely Informed Backbone of Caucasus Campaign Is Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 8.—It is stated that definite information has reached Washington that the back-bone of the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus is broken and Turkey has approached Russia on the subject of a separate peace.

NELLORE ON FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—Lloyd's representative at Malta cables that the P. and O. s.s. Nellore (6,853 tons), from Yokohama for London, is on fire in her main hold. Tugs are assisting her. Her passengers and mails have been landed.

The Weather

Light and variable winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.4 and the minimum 36.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.2 and 32.2.

Representatives Vote Strongly For Wilson

Shelve Pro-German Resolution By 276 to 143; Increased Support for President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 8.—The House of Representatives, by 276 votes to 143, has shelved the resolution brought forward by the Hon. Jeff McLemore, Democratic Representative for Houston, Texas, similar to that brought forward by Senator Gore in the Senate, warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen. The figures showing the increased strength of President Wilson's supporters were received with great excitement and cheering.

Russians Occupy Cola, 100 Miles Off Bagdad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 8.—An official communique reports: We continue to drive the Turks beyond Mapavri. We have also occupied Cola, 27 miles westward of Kermanshah and a hundred miles from Bagdad.

"Little Private Detectives"

The Room Problem of the Working Woman

You, Miss Jones, who work for your living, are entitled to the comforts of home. Call in THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS, your private detectives and friends, and tell them your troubles.

You know, of course, how to use THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. There are two ways always. The one involves a little time, the other involves a little money.

First, suppose you make it a practice to search the "Apartments" columns of THE CHINA PRESS every morning for a few days. Then, if you are not suited, you can try the other way and insert a little "Apartments Wanted" ad of your own.

DOUAUMONT GIVEN UP; GERMANS TRY MEUSE WEST BANK

Expecting Change, French Are Fully Prepared; Solidly Entrenched

5 GENERALS SLAIN

Kaiser Has To Put High Officers in Charge To Lead Assaults

FRESNES OCCUPIED

Attackers Lose Redoubt But Gain Village; Though Suffering Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 8.—The battle has entered on a new phase, with the Germans abandoning their costly attacks at Douaumont and loosing their infantry on the west bank of the Meuse. It is still doubtful whether the Germans will confine their action to reducing this troublesome salient, or whether it is the beginning of a concerted action on the wings.

The French have been expecting an offensive on the west of the Meuse and are fully prepared. The region is favorable to German attacks, as the Valley of the Meuse is flooded, hence the abandonment of the village of Forges, which lies at the bottom of the Valley and was only held by out-posts and of Hill 265.

The French are now solidly entrenched in the Mort Homme position, which is resisting desperate assaults.

Germans Using Reserves

Military writers emphasise that there is no cause for anxiety concerning the new German thrusts on the left bank of the Meuse, where the Germans are now hurling their reserve of 100,000 men, having failed at Douaumont. The vigor of the enemy's offensive is considered to be good for the allies. It will prevent another German offensive in the west for a long time, whereas the French possess large reserves, which they have not yet used.

Up to the present, five German generals have been killed at Verdun, It appears that the Germans have been compelled to change their methods and generals and commanders are now heading the German troops in assaults.

After a lull for a few days, the battle before Verdun is again raging. In numerous places, the French counter-attacks have brought back our troops in the front and inflicted frightful losses to the Germans.

This second attack has not given the Germans an inch of ground and is for them a real abyss. The German battalions come against our steel wall and leave heaps of dead bodies. The confidence of the French public and the French newspapers is growing every day.

Foreign opinion considers the battle of Verdun to be favorable to France and to the French forces. So do the American and Swiss Press, though they are saturated by German news. The Courrier de Geneve writes:

Says Berlin Is Anxious

"The German people are anxious. What is the good of mortars that fortresses cannot resist if Verdun is not taken? Our eyes feed on shadows. Paris, Calais, Nancy, Riga, Dvinsk, Salonica and Valona have disappeared. Now Verdun has been flashed before our eyes for twelve days. Our guns have been booming, our soldiers dying, and nothing has been done."

Lord Northcliffe, who has returned from the Verdun front, writes in The Times: "There are no means of estimating how long the battle of Verdun may still rage. To say that the French are confident of holding their own is not enough. They feel that they have the measure of the enemy both in men and material.

"Verdun is not likely to be taken. Nothing justifies a belief that the spirit and stamina of the German forces are equal to the task of dislodging the French from their present formidable position."

Mr. Warner Allen, the military correspondent for the British press on

the French front, writes: "The French have all that is necessary to win and they are sure of their success. There is not an officer, not a man, even among the wounded returning today from the firing line, who is not convinced that the Germans are beaten. They have done all the harm they possibly could. France has done better."

Big Guns As Quickfirers

Mr. Warner Allen then gives examples of the fury of the German attacks. On a front 900 meters long and 450 meters deep, the 80,000 big shells that dropped on the French trenches can only be compared to the quick-firing of the French 75s, which fire 20 shots a minute. In spite of all this, the French front remains firm and, should the enemy decide on sacrificing millions, they cannot win.

The official communique issued yesterday evening has been received incomplete, probably owing to a storm causing an interruption of the cables. It says: West of the Meuse, the bombardment with heavy guns continued intensely. The enemy, in the course of the day, multiplied their infantry attacks. Between Bethencourt and the Meuse, these attacks were repulsed, except on the Crows Wood sector, where the enemy gained a footing.

East of the Meuse, as the result of a violent artillery bombardment in the region of Haudaumont Wood, the Germans penetrated into a redoubt, from which a counter-attack immediately ejected them. In Woevre, the Germans occupied the village of Fresnes, after a fight in which they lost heavily.

The French bombarded the enemy's cantonments east of Muhlbach and their trenches at Wattwiller, in the Vosges.

German Aero Grassed

A German aeroplane was brought down in the Argonnes. The two airmen were wounded and captured.

Today's official report stated: There has been no change north of Verdun. The German bombardment continued westward of the Meuse. No infantry attack was attempted. The French batteries are replying vigorously, both westward and eastward of the Meuse.

There was lively artillery activity in Woevre, the French bombarding Blanzee, Grimaucourt and Fresnes. A German attack against the railway and Manheulles was smashed by our artillery and infantry fire.

The French attacked eastward of Maisons de Champagne and won back the trenches seized by the Germans on the 6th. They took a number of prisoners and repulsed a German counter-attack.

The French batteries are bombarding German motor-transports in the Argonnes.

Zeppelin Bombs Bar-le-Duc

London, March 7.—The official communique issued in Berlin claims the capture of 100 prisoners in the Champagne and 300 at Fresnes, part of which village was captured. The communique only mentions artillery activity west of the Meuse. It states that a Zeppelin bombed Bar-le-Duc.

Hill 265, mentioned in a French official report, is about a mile southeast of Forges.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The day was quiet, except in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where the enemy made three unsuccessful bombing attacks last night. This morning, they exploded a mine at the same place. We command the crater.

There was much activity with trench-mortars, grenades and artillery fire between Hohenzollern and Loos.

London, March 8.—There is much speculation regarding the speech of Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence. Melbourne now cables that Mr. Pearce, who was praising the defence of Verdun, said that, somewhere in France, under Generalissimo Joffre, was the splendid Australian Siege Brigade, which was probably one of the finest bodies of men that ever marched the streets of Melbourne.

Germans Storm Both Sides Of Forges Backes Position

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 8.—Western theater.—The French counter-attack against the position re-conquered by us east of Maison de Champagne has been repulsed. Only at the western wing, hand-grenade combats are still going on.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the Germans stormed the French positions on both sides of the Forges Backes, below Bethincourt, in a line which extends for six kilometers in breadth and is three kilometers deep, in order to effect a better communication with the new German position on the right bank of the Meuse, which now runs on the southern end of Cote de Talou and the Cote Poivre towards Douaumont.

The villages of Forges and Regneville and the heights of the forests of Corveau and Petite Cumieres are in the hands of the Germans. The French counter-attacks against the south edges of these forests have all been repulsed, with bloody losses for the French.

On a large part of the conquered positions hundreds perished. The Germans captured 58 unwounded officers and 3,277 soldiers, besides 10 cannon and other war material. In the Woevre Plain, the enemy have been driven from the last houses which they still held in Fresnes. The number of prisoners taken there amounts to 11 officers and 700 men.

German air squadrons bombarded the French villages west of Verdun.

Eastern theater.—Russian attacks at several places have been repulsed. The railway at Lyachovitchi, southeast of Baranovitchi Lanie, where lively traffic had been observed, has been bombarded successfully by German aviators.

Berlin, March 7.—The London Times publishes a description of the conditions in Ireland and states that the attitude of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist party of Ireland, in the House of Commons, on military questions, is generally disapproved by the Irish. The Irish volunteers are actively agitating against recruiting and against military service. The Irish volunteers all possess arms and are holding military practices in the open air; they are disturbing recruiting meetings in the streets of Dublin.

The general feeling is that England's war is not Ireland's war. The influence of the secret order Sinn Fein is spreading. The Times draws the conclusion that conditions in Ireland may become dangerous if the Government does not take measures of repression. It quotes remarks of several prominent Irishmen.

One of them declares that Ireland will always be on the verge of starvation as long as it belongs to the British Empire. The Irish papers mention that Mr. Redmond, during his visit to the front, ought to have seen that it is criminal to entice Irishmen into an army where the soldiers get liquor before the engagements, so as to make them feel indifferent to danger.

ASQUITH TO CONSIDER COMMERCE MINISTRY

Allied Trade Conference Likely to Commence During Next Fortnight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—When receiving the deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, yesterday, the Premier, Mr. Asquith, promised to consider the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. He hoped that the allied trade conference, which would probably be held during the next fortnight, would reach conclusions satisfactory to Great Britain and the Dominions on the subject of German trade. It was most desirable to hear what the Premiers of the Dominions had to say.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government is preparing a peace book, to enable commercial interests to meet the situation after the war with adequate preparation.

Italy Sends Large Force To Albania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 7.—A semi-official statement announces that Lieut.-General Piacentine has been appointed Commander of the special Italian Corps in Albania. "The appointment of a General of such high rank and the despatch of several divisions to Albania are consistent with the great military importance of our holding Valona."

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. Waltz "Red Roses".....Lehar
2. Step "That Mysterious Rag"... Snyder
3. Waltz "Venus on Earth"..Lincke
4. One Step "Hobomoko".....Reves
5. Waltz "My Little grey home in the West".....Lohr
6. One Step "La Brulante"...Winne

Mr. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

We have the largest stock of
YALE HARDWARE
in China and shall be glad to supply
Yale Lock Sets to any builders.
China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.

SIR E. GREY SARCASTIC ABOUT ARABIC ANSWER

Say Only German Witness Identified Wasn't at Sea When Events Occurred

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—A White Paper has been issued, giving Sir Edward Grey's replies to the German Note telegraphed on January 15. Sir Edward reaffirms emphatically the details of the Arabic, the submarine E. 17 and Ruel cases and pours ridicule on the German version, according to which 49 people lamentably perished with the Arabic, because the too bellicose liner gratuitously attacked the unoffending submarine.

The White Paper deals equally drastically with other cases, strongly maintaining the brutal manner in which all laws of humanity and warfare have been ignored by the Germans. It says that the German conclusions about the Baralong case are quite inconsistent with those of the British Government and the bases of the statements are inconsistent with each other.

"Incidentally, it may be added that the only witness on the German side whose antecedents it has been possible to examine was not at sea when the events occurred of which he claims to be an eyewitness."

Sir Edward Grey therefore urges a complete and impartial inquiry into the four contemporary episodes.

To Help Red Cross By Empire Day Sale

Celebration as Last Year, With 'Flag Day' Added and Perhaps Entertainment

On the suggestion of Mr. Cecil Holliday, adopted at the first annual meeting of the Overseas Club, at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, Empire Day (May 24) will be celebrated by Shanghai Britons this year after the same manner as last year. That is to say, there will be a parade in the morning, terminating with a call at the consulate, where the community will pay their respects to the Consul as the representative of the King.

There is, however, the possibility of the program being somewhat extended. Mr. Holliday made the further suggestion, which was adopted, that the committee should consider the advisability of having some further entertainment in the afternoon and evening.

Later on, it was proposed that the Club should have a flag day. This, the chairman (Captain Lake) explained, meant buying small flags at large prices, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross funds. The proposal was adopted and added to the Empire Day program.

For the rest, the meeting was purely formal. Captain Lake said that, as was only to be expected, the first year's work had been almost entirely of a promoting nature. They had a large balance in hand and the indications were that next year they would be able to develop the social side of the organisation still more than they had already done.

On Mr. Holliday's proposal, rule 11, which, as worded, empowered the election of a committee unlimited in number so long as it was at least twelve, was altered so that twelve should be the maximum, whilst rules 13 and 14 were deleted, thereby giving the committee power to dispose of any money resulting from celebrations as they considered fit.

Sir Everard Fraser and Captain Lake were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively and the committee chosen were:—Mrs. Dudley H. Read, Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke, Miss Essylt Newbery, Sir Everard Fraser, Captain Lake, Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, C. Holliday, Fitzroy Lloyd, J. A. Smallbones, W. Campbell Henderson, H. H. Read and W. H. L. Warrener.

Situation at Aden Remains Unchanged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that the situation at Aden was unchanged. A small column inflicted some casualties on the Turks on February 24.

He expected to receive from the Raj, shortly, a report covering all recent minor operations on the northwest front and elsewhere, including Aden. On receipt of this, he would consider the question of publication.

Arrangements have been made to utilise suitable river craft, from the Nile and elsewhere, for the transport of troops and the accommodation of wounded in Mesopotamia.

LAND FOR WARRIORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was approaching the Premiers of Canada and Australia, with a view to a comprehensive scheme of land settlement by ex-soldiers and ex-sailors.

Canton Revolters Foiled in Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese circles in Peking deny the report that Lieutenant-General Aoki will return to Tokio after his visit to Peking. They say that he will stay in Shanghai for the present.

Movements of Troops

(*By our East Shansi Correspondent*)

For some days troops have been coming down from the Lochuan and I-chuan-hsien mountains to the north of Hanchcheng and Hoyang-hsien and passing through these latter places on their way towards Sianfu. Where they are going except to the provincial capital the soldiers do not know, but the officers seem to be sure that they will be ordered down to Yunnan. Along the road, the northern soldiers are said to behave very well; but the former revolutionary Shansi troops behave, according to their nature, exactly like robbers wherever they go. It is only when they are under the direct command of the strong minded, severe, and clever Tungchaofu general, Chen Peh-sang, that they behave decently. But there is a good deal of unrest among these troops, and not a little fear that they are ordered to Sianfu only to be shot. Quite a number declared to acquaintances along the road, that they did not intend to go as far as Sianfu.

Today, we are told, that these have kept their word, because even before they reached Tongchaofu, they disappeared. Thus we are told, that they are already back in their old places, killing and robbing.

A letter received today from one of my workers in Cheng Cheng-hsien seems to confirm this story in a very sad way. He writes: "The new magistrate has just entered his office and the old, with his family and a large amount of government silver under his care left yesterday under the escort of Chengcheng and Hoyang-hsien police and volunteers. Poor fellow, however, he had not gone more than 20 li when without the least warning he was attacked by some soldierlike troops meeting him on the road. Any amount of silver and all easily carried valuables were lost. His first and another secretary as well as the head of the police were killed, not a few others were wounded, and the women nearly frightened to death. The magistrate himself and a number of his defenders, whereof no less than 10 are from Hoyanghsien, have thus far entirely disappeared.

Thus with the reliable soldiers removed from these regions, what else have we and the poor people to expect but perfect anarchism?

Gen. Feng's Troops To Go

The following despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):—Peking, March 8.—One half of the 20th Division under General Feng Kuo-chang has been ordered to Changsha, Hunan, and the other half to Changteh of that province while the troops under General Nieh Yu-feng of Anhui have been ordered to proceed to Ichang.

Liang Shih-yi's New Move

It is reported that Liang Shih-yi holds the view that the monarchical movement should be continued and he will take full responsibility with regard to the diplomatic side of the question.

Churchill Asks Fisher's Recall

(Continued from Page 1)

had increased by 1,000,000 tons since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Balfour continued: "Our warship-building during the past 19 months has been unprecedented. Our dreadnought battle-ships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and patrol-boats have been greatly augmented and have suffered no check. The same can be said of guns, stores and munitions. We are not replacing our armored cruisers."

The First Lord paid a tribute to Mr. Winston Churchill's work in connection with the naval air service, which had grown ten-fold. The navy would always require a special air-service.

No-one could say what the future relations of Zeppelins and aeroplanes would be. Both were being improved, the latter the faster. He considered air-ships were very desirable for naval scouting and they were developing these, but the difficulty was accommodation.

To Retain Naval Division

The Naval Division, which covered itself with glory at Gallipoli, would be kept at its full strength of 6 battalions.

The health and discipline of the Grand Fleet left absolutely nothing to be desired. The First Lord paid a tribute to its enterprise, courage and skill and also to the work of its submarines in the Sea of Marmora and the Baltic and its mine-sweepers and trawlers.

When facing an unexpected peril, it never seemed to fail. He tendered, amid loud cheers, thanks for the bravery displayed by the mercantile marine.

Mr. Balfour concluded that Sir John Jellicoe and the other Admirals of the Fleet have shown themselves worthy of their immense responsibility. There was the freest exchange of ideas and everything worked very smoothly between the Admiralty and the Admirals.

He did not think that there was the slightest justification for a certain sub-acid pessimist. The world had come to recognise that the basis of the allies was the British fleet. He could not understand anyone who was confident in 1914 being anxious in 1916.

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Best Breed, Says Scientist, Is The Blonde-Brunette

Separately Each Has Glaring Faults, Dr. Katharine Blackford Tells Audience

New York, January 30.—If you can prove that you are "fifty-one-the-scaler" give three rousing cheers, buy a big bouquet, go to your mirror, bow and present the bouquet to yourself, because the chances are that you are one of those superladies or supergents.

All this on the authority of Dr. Katharine M. H. Blackford, Character Scientist, who lectured in Aeolian Hall Friday night on "How to Size Up Men." But the "sizing" goes for women, too.

Are you very blond—hair golden, eyes blue, tall, lithe of limb, fair of skin? You are? Well, then—sit Down!

Are you brunette—sloe-eyed, raven-haired, olive-skinned, languorous of movement? Well, then, You sit Down, too!

But did Nature work over you with an egg beater, as it were? Do blond and brunette mix happily in you? Have you eyes of blue and hair of brown, cheeks of red and dark skin, tall body, but graceful curves? Are you neither so blond that summer suns peel your shoulders nor so swarthy that the same old sun makes you look like a relative once removed of the King of Somaliland?

Well, if so none can blame you for being very proud of yourself. For a full blonde figures, according to Dr. Blackford, as being "one hundred on the scale." And a brunette is not better, though what's good in dark is not in light, and what's good in light, understand, is not good in dark.

But a "fifty-on-the-scaler" is a happy medium. It seemed, from what the scientific lady said, man or woman so endowed is the best ever. If they inherited the bad qualities from the others she didn't mention her belief to that effect. No, she left the "fifty-on-the-scaler" on a pedestal of perfection high as Eiffel.

To illustrate what she mean she trotted out several dummies.

Doesn't Compliment the Blondes

She said that blondes, while they were quickest, loved life, were always world conquerors and rulers of men (now, here, Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon! you beat it right back to your sarcophagi and be still!) were most active creatures and tallest, and all regular cut-ups and rip-arounds; they were also inconstant, fickle of heart, lacked deliberation, were get-rich-quick persons and most given to crimes of passion and impulse and generally as explosive as bombs.

Aha! That for the blondes!

Right away then she walked to the other end of the row of dummies, where sat two markedly brunettes—man and girl dummies, and smack in their teeth she bared the souls of brunettes to the world.

Dark folks, said she, were deliberate, more thoughtful, more given to the occult, ingrown speculation, were slower to passion, figured consequences, were more constant. But—squirm, you brunettes!—they were given to allowing the blond races to rule, they hadn't creative minds, they were languorous, they had always been shown as the villains and villainesses in picture and story, and when it came to committing murder, it would be the blonde who'd crack your skull with a bludgeon, but the "dark man" that would sit down and scheme your finish by poison. Blondes were wild-blooded, vigorous and rangy; brunettes medium height to squat and it took them a long time to get their engines working.

So the male brunette dummy began to blush fiercely. It so happened that he had the shoulders of a Jess Willard and was about 6 feet 3 inches tall.

And behind the reporter sat a blond English couple. The girl said to her escort:

"Do you think it is really scientific, Henry?"

And Henry, the blond, wild-blooded, volatile creature of passionate impulse, drawled:

"Oh, yes, rawther, my dear."

"At one of my lectures a big, red-headed man got up," said Dr. Blackford, "and asked me if I thought brunettees were better than blondes. He said all his life he had longed to be a brunette. And from the other side a little, timid, drak-haired woman got up and asked if I didn't think blondes were nicest—all her life she had longed to be a blonde. So I suggested that they had better get married.

"As to the desirability of the marriage of blondes and brunettes, however," said the Character Scientist, "such matches must be most carefully made, because the characters of the persons are so different. There are so many things which they must learn to understand about these differences. Why"—by this time she had rearranged the dummies so that blond gentleman dummies sat beside brunette lady dummies, and she pointed at a brunette lady dummy, "you might heat the soup just to your liking, and it, heated that way, would scald your blond husband."

She Has More to Tell

Dr. Blackford said there were eight other variants of character reading which she reserved for her next two lectures and then she invited questions from the audience.

"What would you say about me?" pleaded a man in the ninth row. "When I was a child I had golden curls and now look at me."

At first it wasn't apparent that he had any hair. But above his ears were some hairs of a decidedly dark chestnut.

"Well," said the doctor, "you started life as a blonde and have merged. You would now figure as fifty on the scale."

"If it's true that dark races are more deliberative and studious," shouted a person in the gallery, "how is it that the Germans are so scientific?"

"Oh, there are dark-haired Germans, you know. Many mixed colorings ('fifty-on-the-scalers') among the Germans."

"But how do you make it out that the blonders are quicker—more impulsive? Aren't the dark races of the South—say, Italy—noted for their impulsiveness and emotion?" came another question.

"More intense than the blondes, my friend; but do not forget it is the Italian who has the vendetta—who broods. The blonde will knock you down then and there."

A blonde college boy in the gallery began a cheer but curbed his impulsive nature.

"But all these questions," said Dr. Blackford, "show that I have made you think as I intended. So come to the other lectures and I'll treat upon all these points before the course is finished."

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the doctor is a "fifty-on-the-scaler' herself and a very pretty one she looked in her pink gown, decollete both at neck and ankles.

ACTRESS'S SON PROMOTED

Miss Annie Hughes Receives News Here of Youth's Gallantry

New York, January 27.—Miss Annie Hughes, the actress, received news in a letter yesterday from her son, Richard Devereux, 20 year old, who is fighting with the Eighth Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in France, that he had won a commission as Lieutenant and the Distinguished Service Medal for getting his Colonel back into the trenches under fire.

Miss Hughes said her son was with the Colonel at a dangerous spot just inside the lines, when the Colonel was bowled over with three bullets in his body. Devereux was three hours carrying him into safety.

'FRISCO MEN BID FOR SHIPS INTERNED THERE

But German Agent Refuses Tempting Offers for Teuton Vessels

San Francisco, January 28.—Great Britain's action in lifting the embargo on interned German vessels yesterday made San Francisco a battle ground of diplomacy.

Buyers in plenty appeared for the interned vessels supposed to have been released by decision of Great Britain, but the offers of their purchase were met with flat refusal.

Germany, it was made clear, does not propose to allow any of the vessels that have been interned in Pacific coast ports to add tonnage to the allies or any of the neutral nations that may supply the allies.

Eighteen prominent San Francisco shipowners met yesterday at luncheon with Carl Wehrahn, president of the Kosmos line, to discuss the possibility of getting the German government to agree to the sale of German vessels interned on this coast.

Huge Prices Offered

Prices offered for the interned vessels are far and away beyond their absolute value.

George W. McNear, agent for the Ottawa when she was interned, and who was balked out of buying the vessel a year ago by the British embargo, tripled his original bid.

Wehrahn made a little talk in which he outlined the possibilities. He said that it might be possible to arrange for the sale of the interned ships, owing to the huge prices that are being offered, if some guarantee could be given that the purchased vesesls were to be used purely for inter-neutral trade and not for any addition to the tonnage of Great Britain.

PAYS TITANIC AWARDS

Oceanic Steam Navigation Company Deposits $544,000

New York, January 23.—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the White Star Line, paid yesterday into the New York Trust Company $544,000, the sum necessary to complete the settlement of the claims growing out of the Titanic disaster. A further sum of about $119,999 has already been deposited with Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., clerk of the United States District Court; as representing the salvage money from the disaster and the passage and freight money on the fatal trip of the great steamship.

This, it is believed, marks the practical end of the suits against the White Star Cimpany. George Whitefield Betts, Jr., of Hunt, Hill and Betts, said last night that he believed that practically all the claimants would accept this settlement, and that if they did so, the limitation of liability proceeding in the Federal District Court would be dropped. He had cabled over to England yesterday, instructing his solicitors there to withdraw the suits begun by some of his clients against the White Star Line in the British courts, and C. C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, had cabled consenting to such action.

The full claims against the White Star Line filed with the District Court amounted to $16,804,112. These were scaled down by agreement between the company and the counsel involved to $2,500,000, and these have now been compromised for about $664,000. The utmost allowed for a death claim is $50,000, although in one case at least, Mrs. H. B. Harris asked $1,000,000 for the death of her husband, the theatrical producer. The smaller claims were not reduced in anything like the same proportion, and the company has granted $1,000 for a number of death claims for immigrants which had been filed at $1,500.

How Former Hongkong Naval Officer Won V.C.

An award of the Victoria Cross to a naval officer who unhappily was killed while performing a very brave deed was announced in the London Gazette of January 21. The officer, was: Lieut.-Com. Edgar Christopher Cookson, D.S.O., R.N., in recognition of the following act of most conspicuous gallanry during the advance on Kut-el-Amara:—

"On September 28, 1915, the river gunboat Comet had been ordered with other gunboats to examine, and, if possible, destroy an obstruction placed across the river by the Turks. When the gunboats were approaching the obstruction a very heavy rifle and machine gun fire was opened on them from both banks. An attempt to sink the center dhow of the obstruction by gun-fire having failed, Lieutenant-Commander Cookson ordered the Comet to be placed alongside, and himself jumped on to the dhow with an axe and tried to cut the wire hawsers connecting it with the two other craft forming the obstruction. He was immediately shot in several places, and died within a very few minutes."

Lieut.-Commander Cookson (who was formerly stationed in Hongkong) won his D. S. O. last May during operations in the Shatt-el-Arab. He was conducting a reconnaissance up a creek of the Euphrates in an armed launch when he was heavily attacked by Arabs concealed in the reeds. Although severely wounded early in the action, he resumed command after his wound had been temporarily dressed and succeeded in most ably extricating the vessel from a perilous position under heavy rifle fire.—*Hongkong Telegraph.*

GERMAN PAPERS URGE RETURN OF U.S. TEUTONS

Say Those in America Will Have To Face Years Of Persecution

Berlin, January 29.—Many newspapers in different parts of Germany, especially the organs of the conservatives and pan-Germans, are urging a general agitation for the return of the Germans now living in the United States and Canada to the Fatherland.

The papers argue that the Germans in the United States, after the attacks made upon them by President Wilson, ex-President Roosevelt and the press of America, have to face bitter persecution for many years to come and will never be treated as the equals of the Anglo-Americans, or even the Italians, Slavs, Jews and other elements of the great republic.

The Greenzbooten, a pan-German and anti-Semitic weekly, says:

"Our brothers across the Atlantic face a dark future. Through no fault of their own their position has become unbearable. They are today men without a country, although they swore loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and faithfully kept their oaths. Their only hope lies in their return to Germany after the war. It is our duty to assist them to leave the country which hates them for their thrift and efficiency."

TOKYO BANK SCANDAL

Alleged Embezzlement of Nearly Three Million Yen

Tokyo, March 4.—The preliminary trial of four directors of the Honjo Bank in Tokyo, who are alleged to have embezeled Y.2,700,000 belonging to the Bank, has just been concluded in the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho.

The finding of the Preliminary Court is that J. Kimidzuka, president of the bank, and three directors have embezzled the above sum during a period of seven years and that the money thus obtained was spent in fast living. Some 700,000 persons have thus been defrauded of their savings.

The bank was established seven years ago, and has over sixty branches in the country.

PICTURE BRIDES HAVE FALLEN FROM FAVOR

Japanese in U. S. Prefer To Return and Select Their Own Wives

Tokio, March 4.—The "picture bride" marriage is rapidly becoming an institution of the past. Experience, most of it bitter, has taught the Japanese abroad who have sought brides by this method that the system has more faults than virtues, and the Japanese authorities have taken steps to eradicate the evil features of such marriages.

Unscrupulous matrimonial agencies have done much to hasten the fall of this system. It has been found that even the camera can be made to tell falsehoods and the agencies are charged with having taken advantage of this, and have not been above sending girls with glass eyes or with wigs covering bald heads to San Francisco to disappoint the expectant swains.

The Japanese abroad, especially on the Pacific Coast of the United States, have found that it pays best to make the selection first hand and have largely discarded the photo method to come to Japan and make their own choice. All of which leads to the statement that the Tenyo Maru, which sals from Yokohama this afternoon, will be a "honeymoon" ship, because it will carry more than fifty young Japanese couples who have been married recently according to the new plan.

The Japan "Buddhist Home Country Visiting Party," composed of 100 members, most of them young men living on the Pacific Coast reached Japan early in December, for the ostensible purpose if seeing the coronation. They are directed by Mr. Kazo Fukagai, a leader among the Japanese in San Francisco and will return by the Tenyo Maru. Mr. Fukagai said yesterday that the leading Japanese in America have been trying to find the best way to promote the welfare of the young men there. After making some money, a young man usually want to make a home and to find a wife. The picture bride marriages have long been the custom of Japanese residents in America. This way has certainly met the requirements of those who were anxious for marriage in a hurry, says Mr. Fukagai, but the marriages brought about through the marriage agencies, which aim only at making profits, were frequently most unsatisfactory.

To put an end to this system Mr. Numano, who was consul general at San Francisco until his return home recently, after consultation with the Foreign Office in Tokyo, issued an order prohibiting Japanese men from marrying in this way unless they deposited $800 in an American bank within three successve years. Since the issue of the order, the picture bride system has been doomed for any Japanese who wished to marry and who had $800 in his possession would certainly come over to Japan to look for a wife.

SHAW WARNS AMERICANS

'Organize Conscription, Don't Shriek At It,' His Message

Washington, Feburary 1.—George Bernard Shaw in a letter to the Anti-Preparedness Committee sounds this warning to the American people:

May I suggest that the proper business of an anti-militarism committee is not to denounce conscription, which the firing of a single shot makes irresistible at any point, but to prepare for it by discussing and defining the conditions on which citizens can accept military service in case of need without abandoning themselves to the hopeless slavery of the soldier.

This is the real preparedness which the American nation needs. The English nation did nothing but preach against conscription and declare that free Englishmen would never submit to it. The result is now that it has come, come in the form of compulsory soldiering of the Prussian type, with abandonment of every civil right; helpless submission to cruel and degrading punishments without trial by jury for the smallest assertion of self respect against, not discipline, but insolence and class domination; compulsory inoculation with all sorts of poisons with which there are strong commercial interests; employment in occupations which have no relation to national defense and are either menial or merely theatrical and barrack life, a thing indescribable even by its advocates.

Take warning by our fate and do not shriek at conscription, but organize it. If you leave it to the militarists to do so, heaven help you!

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WORK OF INTERNAL REFORM

Many New Roads, Irrigation Schemes and Harbor Plans Put Through

London, February 5.—It has been assumed beyond the Pyrenees that the neutrality which Spain has so honourably observed on very side has preserved her from the distress and internal difficulties which have fallen heavily on other countries. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is in the desire to show how courageously and how successfully the Government and the nation have met and resisted the strain that the following notes are put on record.

In the first few weeks of the war some 40,000 families of the working class came pouring into the country across the French frontier. They had been employed in France in different industries, and thousands had set up their permanent homes there. They returned as destitute as the Belgian, French, or Polish refugees, for, although spared the actual horrors of warfare, they had in most cases lost everything they possessed. Spain is not one of the wealthiest countries in Europe, and the circumstances were such that there could be no thought of aid from foreign sympathizers. The State rose to the emergency, provided the large sums required to procure food, clothing, and shelter for these families, and—assisted of course by private benevolence—in a shorter time than seemed possible organized their repatriation in the places of their birth, always the ideal of happiness to the passionately home-loving Spanish peasant.

Hardly was this first flood of refugees provided for, when fresh contingents began to arrive from other countries, although in less numbers. But by this time the organization was complete and their needs were provided for without any further appeal to the national charity, which, indeed, was now fully engaged in attending to thousands of families within Spain's own borders, cruelly afflicted by the paralysis of almost all industries.

Germany and the Cork Trade

Great distress has been caused in certain districts by difficulties experienced in the export of cork, oranges, grapes, raisins, almonds, olives, and other perishable products which constitute a great part of the industry of Southern and South-Western Spain. Germany had almost monopolized the cork trade, having so successfully developed the export of cork in sheets as to have very seriously injured the formerly flourishing trade with England in the manufactured article. For some time past the position of the bottle-cork factories has in consequence been on the down grade, and the war seems to have given the whole industry the finishing touch of depression, since much of the export of cork in sheets has been rendered impossible by our blockade of the German ports.

To the outward eye it seems as though England might have done much to remedy these difficulties, not only without injury but with advantage to herself. But, as a Spaniard deeply versed in the financial affairs of his nation said to me, "The neutrality of our Government renders it impossible for those in authority to make anything like an official appeal for attention to the crisis caused in our country by Britain's command of the seas." One minor but very real grievance in this connexion should be remedied. This is the prohibition of the import of Spanish almonds by England, while that of dried raisins is permitted. It may seem a small matter to England, where money is reckoned by millions, but it spells ruin for many a home in Southern and South-Western Spain, and sore feeling is created by what appears to be a purely arbitrary distinction.

Opening Up the Country

It speaks well for Spanish administration in general that notwithstanding financial troubles the great work of internal reform has gone forward steadily, if perhaps somewhat less rapidly than before. The network of new roads and the great irrigation port and harbour works, the plans for which have been the lifework of Senor Rafael Gasset, ex-Minister of Public Works, are being persistently carried on. Very large areas of arid and almost valueless land have been brought under intensive cultivation through irrigation, and towns and villages formerly almost inaccessible have been galvanized into prosperity by the roadmaking promoted by both the Liberal and Conservative Parties. One result of the rapidly increasing extent and improved condition of Spanish roadways is the remarkable increase in the development of the motor industry. Statistics show that Spain—often described by foreigners ignorant of the country as "impossible for motors"—now has on her roads some 11,000 motor-cars of various classes, representing a value of over £3,400,000. These significant figures might well claim the attention of British motor-car manufacturers, with a view to doing business here after the war.

Senor Urzaiz, the Minister of Finance in the new Liberal Cabinet, has removed at a stroke all bars placed upon exports and imports, on the ground that "Spain needs all the trade she can get." He, therefore, in homely phraseology, tells traders "to buy and sell whatever they have a market for," although of course reserving the right of restriction in particular cases should circumstances arise to make this necessary in the interests of the country. Senor Urzaiz is spoken of even by his bitterest political opponents as one of the most straightforward and longest-headed financiers in the country, and it should not be long before Spanish trade revives under his energetic direction.

Protection of Infant Life

Space fails to do justice to many other important developments upon which the Spanish Government is engaged, but one detail of domestic science will assuredly interest English readers. Several years ago in her quiet, unostentatious fashion, the young Queen of Spain set on foot an association for the protection of infant life called by the modest name of "The Drop of Milk" (La Gota de Leche). Her Majesty and the band of ladies who quickly gathered together to support her scheme worked it so practically and so successfully that before long it was adopted by the State, which thenceforth financed it. The actual working of the association, however, is, and always has been, purely voluntary, and is entirely in the hands of ladies. La Gota de Leche provides milk free to all mothers who give proof that they are unable to nourish their infants sufficiently. The association now has branches in most of the large towns, and before long will, at its present rate of progress, spread all over Spain.

CAPTURED M.P.'s STORY

Captain Wilson Tells of His Voyage In the Submarine

London, February 2.—Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., who, with Colonel Napier, was captured by an Austrian submarine while travelling in a Greek steamer, writes to his sister, Miss Muriel Wilson.

After saying that his first duty was to make his despatches secure, which he did though it involved the Christmas present of the Athens ministerial staff going into the sea, he continues:

We spent two days and nights in the submarine, and had an exciting time. The officers gave up to us two berths; we shared their food. They all spoke a certain amount of of English. We had a fight with a patrol boat on the way up. The colonel and I sat in the cabin and heard the guns going, not knowing what might happen. It was rather difficult, under the circumstances, to hope for the success of the Allies' boat.

The first night we spent some hours under water, and the next night we were down for twelve hours. In the afternoon of the first day we were told by the officers that they had sighted a cruiser. We submerged, but the officer told us that through the periscope they saw the cruiser torpedoed by another submarine. This was on December 6.

Next day we were near our destination, and at eight o'clock we were allowed on deck. We then found we were being escorted by three destroyers. They were just in front of us, and we were close in to the land, when suddenly, amidst a scene of wild excitement, the periscope of a submarine was seen and a torpedo going straight at one of the destroyers. It just missed. In a second the destroyers were all firing as hard as they could, but the submarine submerged very quickly.

I could not help admiring the way our submarine captain managed his boat in the face of grave danger. He was a man of very strong character, ready to fight anything that came in his way, and I am afraid he has done much damage to our shipping. We were landed and interrogated, and then placed for two days in a fortress.

Captain Wilson mentions that the same submarine sank the Colenso (a Wilson liner), and he told the captain that it was adding insult to injury.

COST OF ARMS PLANT PUT AT $400,000,000

750,000 Workmen Would Be Kept Busy To Supply 2,000,000 Soldiers

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS SLOW

Only Powder Delivered To Belligerents In Large Quantities Thus Far

Washington, January 26.—Estimates were given to the Senate Military Committee today by Brig-general Crozier, chief of ordnance, showing that a plant costing $400,000,000, operated by a force of 750,000 workmen, would be required to manufacture ammunition and other war materials necessary to keep an army of 1,000,000 men in the field and equip an additional million recruits.

General Crozier strongly disapproved any proposal for government monopoly of the manufacture of war supplies, insisting that the best results could be accomplished by relying upon the private establishments to supplement the output of Government plants in time of war.

The General amplified today testimony already presented before the House Military Committee to show the inadequacy of present reserve stores for the army. Ordnance equipment for an army of 250,000 has been assembled, and the country is in better position in this respect than at any time since the close of the civil war, he said, but even this gives no security, in view of the time required to produce guns and ammunition in the quantities the European war has shown to be necessary. This, he pointed out, had been sharply illustrated by the experience of European buyers in the American munitions market.

Foreign Deliveries Slow

Only powder has been delivered to the European belligerents in any considerable quantities up to the present time by American plants, General Crozier explained, although orders for many kinds of weapons and ammunition were placed more than a year ago. The largest orders, he said, were for military rifles, and, while 100,000 or so old pattern weapons already had been sent abroad, none of the many hundreds of thousands of modern rifles ordered had yet been delivered. Artillery ammunition, he added, would not start abroad in bulk for some time, and the number of smallcaliber field batteries already delivered had not been very large.

Pointing out that virtually all the public and large private munition plants of the United States are located close to the Atlantic seaboard and within striking distance by an enemy in case of invasion, the general urged that some provision be made by Congress to foster development of private plants in future in the interior.

Brigadier-general Weaver, chief of coast artillery, also reviewed before the committee statements previously presented to the House Committee. While the coast defenses of the United States are the best in the world, he said, they are inadequately manned, and some provision is necessary also for protection of the coast line between permanent forts by means of mobile artillery of heavy caliber.

Before the Military and Naval Committee of the House today the condition of the country as to drugs which would be necessary in great quantities in war time was brought out by the surgeongenerals of the army and navy. Both agreed that supplies of quinine and opium might be completely shut off if the United States became involved in war, and that great stores of these drugs should be accumulated in time of peace.

Surgeon-general Gorgas of the army said some drug supplies were being obtained from Germany and Austria, "subrosa." He states that the army was now equipped with reserve medical stores to last a force of 250,000 men a year.

For Compulsory Service

Captain Mosley of the War College declared before the Senate Military Committee that some system for universal liability to military service ultimately would be necessary in the United States, and Senator Warren, exchairman of the Military Committee, said he believed there was no other outcome.

Before the House Military Committee Brigadier-general Garlington said he thought no attempt to provide for universal military service should be made until every effort to construct a voluntary army in peace times had been exhausted.

"But I think we will have to come to it in the end," he added.

South Carolina Dogs Are Now to Wear Shoes

Savannah, Ga., January 12.—South Carolina has been accused of many things, but here is a new one. The going is so hard that it has become actually necessary to have the dogs used in hunting to wear shoes. The common yellow dog may have his day some time, but just now it is the fine animal with the pedigree, which is breaking into the new fashion.

F. C. Cler, a veteran Savannah shoe maker, has been commissioned by David Woostencroft, manager of the Goodhope Camp, near Ridgeland, to make a complete set of shoes for ten dogs, and he has now completed the order. The shoes cost forty dollars. The purchaser explains that the shoes are needed for bird dogs and others used in deer and fox hunting in order to protect their feet from the misery of the cockspur, or sandspur.

The soles of the dog shoes are circular and a trifle larger than a silver dollar. They are made of welt leather. The tops, which are laced around the dogs' legs, are of vici kid. The foot is forced into the shoe top, which resembles in a general way the leg of a small sock, and the lacings, which are exactly the same in type as that used in human footwear, are then drawn tightly and tied. Mr. Dog may then ridget and fret, but it is a sure shot that he will have to step off in the hunt wearing his boots.

Shoe clerks may as well brace themselves for the shock, for soon it may be quite the thing to have some buffy dame drop in and ask to have a set of shoes fitted to her lap dog.

A MODERN JONAH

Survivor of Three Disasters Boycotted by Sailors and Arrested

London, February 2.—A seaman, Charles Dunn, who survived in succession the Titanic, Empress of Ireland, and Lusitania disasters, told his experiences to the Liverpool magistrate, before whom he was charged yesterday with failing to join an Admiralty transport on January 31.

Pleading guilty, the defendant said he had served in the liners Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, both of which foundered at sea, and also in the Lusitania and the Florizan, which were torpedoed by German submarines. In consequence of these experiences, he said, "seamen regarded him as a Jonah," and a disturbance arose on the transport over his ill luck. He alleged the other seamen threatened to throw him overboard if he dared to make a trip in the transport. He therefore left the ship and joined the Royal Naval Reserve, but was discharged as being unfit for further service.

The Stipendiary: "I think that a man who has been through so much deserves some consideration at the hands of the magistrate. I shall therefore bind you over to be of good behaviour, but if you get into any further trouble you will not be let off again."

Serious Riot At Osaka Zinc Mining Co. Works

450 Workmen Storm the Kamishima Office; Demand More Pay

Osaka, March 4.—A serious disturbance is reported from Kasaoka, Okayama Prefecture. According to the Osaka Asahi, at about 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday last approximately 450 workmen of the Kamishima Refinery of the Osaka Zinc Mining Company suddenly raised a loud cry and stormed the office. About 1,300 other workmen, gathered in the neighborhood to support them, and many of them threw stones at the office. In view of the danger the employees in the office asked coolies belonging to the Okami Gumi to help them. These, armed with swords and other weapons, rushed in amongst the groups of workmen and severe fighting ensued. On learning of the affair, the Superintendent of the Kasaoka Police Station, with all available policemen, hurried to the island the Refinery is situated on Kamishima in Kasaoka Bay) and eventually restored something like order. The workmen asked the Superintendent to negotiate with the Company regarding the following points:—

1. The Village Tax imposed on the workmen should be paid by the Company.
2. The wages should be raised by 30 per cent.
3. The Company should pay the workmen's Reserve at once in the event of workmen resigning or being dismissed.
4. Something must be paid to workmen who render assistance in the event of a fire breaking out.

WAR POPULARIZES PIPES

Frenchmen In Paris Likely To Adopt Tommy Atkins' Briar

The war of 1814 brought the cigar to Paris with the English, the war of 1914 brought "Tommy Atkins's" pipe. Shortly after Waterloo, Roger de Beauvoir declared: "The cigar is the last word of dandyism, the final detail by which the finished gentlemen of our time may be identified. It is at the same time the supreme elegance and the supreme insolence of our generation. One cannot too highly recommend to would-be lions to use it and even to abuse it."

Tommy Atkins's pipe has not reached the distinction of the cigar of the Restoration, and is still excluded from smoking dens of society, but it is seen with far greater frequency in the street, and when the rough bearded soldiers come home from the trenches it is likely to get anywhere, for some millions of English pipes have been distributed among them; by way of reciprocity some hundreds of thousands of French briars have been imported into Great Britain and its colonies. Australia, particularly, has taken to the French briar and is keeping the French pipe trade busy filling its orders.

Before the war the pipe had its place in France, well defined after the orderly routine of French life, as an adjunct of a fishing trip, a hunting expedition, an outing in the country or a roughing trip in the mountains. At fashionable resorts, as in town, it was pushed aside by the cigarette.

The pipe seems to have become an indispensable accessory of trench life, where anything that will help to kill time is welcome. It is at the same time a distraction and an occupation, and, as one soldier puts it, "It has the advantage of keeping the end of the nose warm"; it also permits the utilization of a common kind of coarse tobacco which the soldiers say is made of sticks that are too coarse for cigarettes and not big enough to make a camp fire.

What is likely to make the pipe immensely popular after the war is that it will be more or less accepted as a sign of identification of "the man who was at the front."

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DAILY EXECUTIONS OF REBEL SUSPECTS CAUSE TERROR AT CHANGSHA

Iron Rule However Does Not Seem To Break Courage Of Plotters

TROOPS OFF TO KWEICHOW

40,000 Are Going Through Siangtan; Coolies Impressed Against Will

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Siangtan, Hunan, Feb. 25.—Siangtan is enjoying the unusual experience for her of being included in the sphere of military activities. The Revolution was accomplished here with very little disturbance, the Rebellion did not manifest itself here, and the Changsha Riots of 1910 did not extend to Siangtan.

Troops are being forwarded for the Kweichow border from Changteh by water and from here overland. It is intended to send 40,000 through here; 20,000 of that number, it is said have already passed on. Their route lies from here to Siang-hsiang, which is 90 li, and thence through Paoching.

We have been having a good deal of rain during the past week, and the rivers have risen considerably. This makes it possible to transport guns and ammunition as far as Siang-hsiang by a small stream which flows into the Siang River a few li above here. This is fortunate for those having charge of the transportation, as the matter of finding coolies for carrying was becoming increasingly difficult.

Wheel-barrowmen and carriers have been forcibly impressed into this service, and though $6 a month is promised as wages, the promise does not seem to be sufficient to tempt any to go willingly. Yesterday a large corps of workers was required to trans-ship guns—4-inch they looked to be from a distance—and ammunition to smaller boats for the further journey up river. Northern soldiers were impressing men into service wherever they could be found. Groups of coolies could be seen running up the side streets and out into the country with one or two soldiers at their heels.

Double Line of Soldiers

From the main street to the river front—the distance of a good city block—a double line of soldiers was formed, and anyone found on the street was hustled to this line and was passed from hand to hand, in spite of all remonstrance, to the river where the work was to be done. In consequence ricshas have disappeared from the streets, and chair-coolies are afraid to venture forth.

The passing through of so many troops has been making heavy demands upon our local officials. The Hsien was notified in advance to prepare rice, flour and pork for the army. Then just when the transportation difficulty was so acute that the Merchants Guild was telegraphing to Changsha that is was impossible to find coolies to carry, he received instructions by wire to have two thousand or so in readiness for a large body of troops which were due to arrive. And now it is reported that he is to be changed, and that his successor, a native of Kiangsi, is already due here.

Rumors of all sorts are rife on the street. We heard last week that the Government Bank and some pawn shops in Changteh were looted by Southern sympathizers. There seems to have been no truth in this report. But the one that Changsha would turn Republican last Thursday night and the same report about last night had sufficient circumstantial evidence about them to give some of our Changsha friends some uneasy hours. Beheadings are taking place there daily, but without accomplishing the desired end apparently, as sixteen were gathered in a body, in one raid alone yesterday. They were meeting together in a tea-house. As the people say here "Three more adherents are made to the cause for every head that is taken off."

Ten Thousand Killed

What the condition of the fighting in the provinces west of here is it is difficult to ascertain. The report was current in Kweiyangchow about two weeks ago that ten thousand Northern soldiers had been killed fighting in Kwangsi Province. That there has been some fighting in the west of this Province we have conclusive evidence, for an officer turned up at the Mission Hospital here Saturday, who had been wounded near Hungkiang—he was in command of 1,500 men. He was suffering from a bullet wound in the leg which had shattered the bone. He had been carried about nine hundred li overland by chair, and had been seen by a doctor once—at Paoching.

If an officer suffers such hardships when wounded, what must the condition of the wounded be among the common soldiers? We are glad to learn that a Red Cross corps is being fitted out at Changsha to proceed to the west of the Province, and to have a well-trained Chinese doctor in charge. And the above officer was only allowed twenty-four hours in hospital here before he was ordered to Changsha to report to his superior officer. We had not even time to enquire what became of the rest of the wounded, for he is the only one who has come through to the hospital here. Where the Colonel of the regiment is wounded there must be other casualties. There are stories of an ambush and the mining of the road by the Southern soldiers.

The sentiment of the people cannot be said to be favorable to the return to the monarchy, in fact, it is quite generally opposed to it. This was evident a month or more ago when the larger hongs ceased affixing revenue stamps to their bills. The explanation given to us was that as such income no longer went to the Central Government but to the private purse of Yuan Shih-k'ai they were not disposed to contribute.

High Handed Methods

The arrival of the Northern soldiers, and, in some instances, their high-handed methods, have not added to the popularity of the central government. The killing of one of the prominent men of Siangtan on the road near Siang-hsiang about a week ago has naturally caused a good deal of talk. He was a Mr. Yang, the head of the Kiangsi Guild, who had gone to Siang-hsiang to collect a debt. Lest his chair-coolies should be requisitioned he carried letters of identification from the Hsien Magistrates and the head Military Official here. He was met by Northern soldiers on the road, who it is said, demanded money, and not obtaining sufficient shot him. Travel is evidently considered unsafe, for of the school boys from Siang-hsiang and Paoching who attend Mission Schools in Siangtan to the number of thirty odd not one has returned to school.

As is usually the case many of the Northern soldiers do not seem really to know what they are fighting for. Some fraternize pleasantly with the people, and say they are not keen to fight with their brother-Chinese. If the present conflict could have been delayed but for a very few years, until the means of communication could be a little further developed it would seem as though civil war would have been impossible.

TO COMPENSATE MONGOLS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tsitsihar, March 9.—In consequence of a protest made by the Russian Government concerning a recent incursion of Chinese troops into the self-governing Mongol district of Barga, or Houlon-Bouir, an agreement has been reached between the Barga authorities and the Chiangchun of Heilungkiang, providing for an indemnity of Rbs. 22,000 for the Mongol victims and the punishment of the guilty Chinese officials.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—During the month of February, the increases in the imports of grain and flour, as compared with the same period last year, totalled £1,425,517 and the exports of cotton goods £2,448,690.

As compared with the same month last year, there was an increase in imports into the British Isles, during February, of £2,147,771 and an increase in exports of £10,158,845.

BIG JAPAN RAIL DEAL

The following despatch is from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese): The sum necessary to rebuild the railway as a broad gauge one between Tokio and Shimonoseki is Yen 254,000,000 while the estimate for the repairs of the line is Yen 238,000,000. Therefore the Imperial Board of Railways of Japan has decided to effect the rebuilding of the line as a broad gauge railway and is waiting for the sanction of the Government.

French Billiardist Now Playing American Cracks

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard champion, is now in America and is playing against some of the expert American cue artists. It is expected that before Cassignol finishes his American tour he will meet Willie Hoppe, George Slosson and Alfred de Oro in championship games. Hoppe defeated Cassignol in a championship match in Paris some years ago and the Frenchman is anxious to secure revenge.

WAR GOT HIS ARM; GLAD IT'S NO WORSE

Munroe, Former Fighter, Operated on a Second Time In London Hospital

London, January 23.—Jack Munroe, who once gained fame by knocking down Jim Jeffries when the latter was heavyweight champion of the world, is now convalescing in a London hospital after having had his right arm, with which he did the deed, carried away at the elbow by a German shell. The first operation after his wound was not a success, and a second was necessary, but he is now getting along well.

Jack himself feels glad it was no worse, for he was a Sergeant in the famous "Princess Pats," which bore the brunt of the terrible day in the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans broke through the first British line, and only the Canadians saved the day. The Princess Pats were practically wiped out, less than a hundred men being left on their feet out of a regiment that went into action 1,600 strong.

Before he enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the war, Jack Munroe was Mayor of Elk City, Ontario.

KNISH STARTS A WAR

No, Dear Reader, It Is Not a Servian Capital, It Is a Food

New York, Jan. 27.—Rivington Street is the latest scene of war. It is a knish war. In the event that there are any persons who don't know what Knish is, it may be explained that it is a dish that was peculiar to Max Green's eating house at 150 Rivington Street until it became popular in the vicinity and competitors sent their chefs to taste it and discover its ingredients.

It was made of mashed potatoes with onions and a sprinkling of cheese, all wrapped up in baked dough, like an apple dumpling, and its inventor was doing a land office business selling knishes—or knishi, or whatever the plural is—at 5 cents a knish.

The dish became so popular that one M. London, who denies that he is the Socialist Congressman, opened up a rival concern directly across the street, at 155 Rivington Street, a few weeks ago. He hung out a placard announcing that his establishment was the "United Knish Factory." The inventor was not to be easily defeated.

He reduced the price of "the only real and original" knishes to 3 cents. His competitor followed and went him one better by introducing a cabaret show as a side attraction, the knish still being the piece de resistance.

Green, the originator of the great knish, is an Austrian. He retaliated by hiring a German band to play in his knish emporium. His rival commenced hanging out placards claiming his to be the best knishes in the world. Green made a contract with a coupon company and began giving coupons with his knishes. It is said that one ambitious knish eater, who was trying to get enough coupons to trade for a pocket knife, ate twenty knishes at a sitting and was carried home. Each knish is about the size of a pie.

Yesterday Green decorated the front of his store with placards describing the virtues of his knishes and explaining the secret of his success, and last night the rival concern was being bedecked with new placards. The neighborhood is eagerly awaiting today's flank movements.

News Brevities

Thomas Martin, first class fireman on the U. S. S. Cincinnati, was before the American Consular Court yesterday on a charge of having raised a $5, gold, note to $50. The complainant was a Chinese owner of an exchange shop who testified that he gave the sailor $107 for the note. Sergeant Angus Mackintosh of the Central Police Station told the court that when Martin was brought to the station he said that he would "fix the matter" with him. Martin made no statement. He was bound over to the United States Court for China.

* * *

Mr. Skinner Turner, the new assistant judge of the British Supreme Court, is due to arrive in Shanghai Sunday. Word has been received that he left Hongkong yesterday on the M. M. steamer Polynesien. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, crown advocate, is a passenger on the same liner.

* * *

It is understood that the directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., will recommend a final dividend of 28 shillings and a bonus of two shillings a share for the past year, at the exchange of 2-7⅛.

* * *

The funeral of Mr. Thomas Joseph Shirdan will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There will be a requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 9 this morning.

* * *

According to the Peking Daily News, Sir Robert Bredon will leave for a trip to the United States next month.

* * *

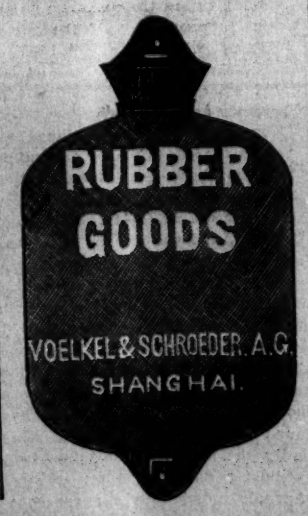
Armed robbers entered a pawnshop at No. 191 Park Road about 9.30 last night and, after threatening the inmates, escaped with $98. They fired no shots and no-one was injured.

* * *

Dr. Neil Macleod, of the General Hospital, read a paper on X-Ray Photography before a meeting of the Photographic Society of Shanghai at the Palace Hotel last night. Dr. Macleod's remarks were illustrated with lantern slides and by full X-ray equipment from the hospital. Dr. Macleod was introduced by Mr. J. Hervey Longhurst, chairman of the evening.

AMERICAN NAVY EXPANSION

Seattle, March 1.—The Naval Committee of the Senate has passed a Bill for the provision of additional equipment at a cost of $2,095,000 at the Bremerton Dockyards, Puget Sound, for the construction of battleships.



In the Courts

The defense in the suit of the Shanghai Tannery Co. against the American Trading Co. was finished before the United States Court for China yesterday. The tannery company claims $2,460, Gold, and $11,000 Mex., for the alleged non-delivery of tanning material on a contract.

After the evidence was finished Judge Lobingier asked the attorneys to file briefs. The date of his decision was not announced. No oral argument was made by the lawyers.

Mr. F. Ellis and Mr. S. Fessenden appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for the defence.

Mr. Fleming on opening called the manager of the Import Department of defendant company. Witness said that after cabling the New York office regarding the plaintiffs' order they got an answer which they took to be an acceptance of the order. There was a mutilation in the telegram but they telephoned Messrs. Hugo Reiss and informed them of acceptance of the order. A letter of confirmation was written later. They were not then aware that the telegram stated that the offer could not be accepted as the mutilated word meant "None available; try London office." So the letter of confirmation was written under a mistake. Defendants immediately notified the Tannery Co. of this and in a subsequent interview with Mr. Reiss the latter expressed regret. Witness later stated that he considered the contract null and void.

BRITISH WANT OLD SLEEPERS

The British government has offered to pay the Boston and Maine Railroad five cents apiece for all the cast-off railroad ties that company can supply up to a hundred thousand. These discarded bits of timber are wanted for trench use in France. It is understood that the British government is negotiating with a number of other railroad companies for their discarded ties.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression grows deeper on north and north-west China. Breezes from north-east to south-east north of the Formosa Channel. Light and variable winds in the south.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 10, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Siege of Kut

(The Times, London, February 9)

THE Government of India announced yesterday that General Townshend is holding Kut-el-Amara as a point of strategical value, and that General Aylmer's operations are intended to support him there. They further stated that "no withdrawal is contemplated." The announcement is an interesting disclosure of future intentions, but at present the chief anxiety is for a union between the forces commanded by the two generals. General Townshend has now been partially besieged at Kut-el-Amara for more than two months. He has with him the effective balance of the far too weak force with which he was sent to fight the battle of Ctesiphon, and certain reinforcements, drawn from the troops originally guarding the line of communications, which met him at Kut after his brilliant withdrawal in the face of the pursuing Turks.

The fact that he has held out so long indicates that he occupies a fairly strong position on rising ground in a loop of the river. He was fiercely attacked on December 8 and again on December 12, while on Christmas Eve the Turks penetrated the bastion of a little fort which guards his right flank. On each occasion he repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. For the last few weeks the Turks have treated him more respectfully, and on January 28 they were compelled by floods to evacuate their trenches.

The enemy seem to be now directing their main efforts to opposing the advance of the relieving columns, which at present are entrenched twenty-three miles lower down the river. General Aylmer has a force on the left bank and General Kemball holds the right bank, Sir Percy Lake, who has assumed the chief command in Mesopotamia, reached the relieving columns on January 31, and found them held up by extensive floods. These columns first came into view on January 7, since which date they have only advanced a very few miles. They fought a successful battle on the 7th, when General Kemball took 700 prisoners.

Another and far heavier battle was fought on January 21, when the enemy claimed to have inflicted serious losses. But by this time the advance had been temporarily paralysed by the inundations. The Tigris had risen on January 16 four feet above its normal level at this season, and by January 22 it was seven feet above normal, and was flooding the flat plains far and wide. It is now said to be subsiding, but the receding waters leave behind a great expanse of deep mud which renders progress still difficult. The present position remains a deadlock, though the cheerful messages which continue to arrive from General Townshend indicate that he can hold out for a considerable time yet. He makes no complaint of short supplies, and he is no stranger to long sieges.

Further strong British and Indian reinforcements are known to be on their way, but the means of transport are probably not unlimited. The Turks are in great strength. It is understood that six Turkish divisions are disposed between Bagdad and the relieving columns, though it is extremely probable that the Turks find greater difficulties than ourselves in the matter of supplies. There are suggestions that four more Turkish divisions were under orders or were on their way to Bagdad; but as the Russians are now within a dozen miles of the fortress of Erzeroum, on the borders of Transcaucasia, the statement may be taken with considerable reserve. It was known that Generals Kemball and Aylmer were dealing with three enemy divisions so long ago as January 13.

The floods are an unfortunate and somewhat unusual complication. The Tigris has been known to overflow its banks in this region in both January and April, but in most years it is less troublesome. It is usually at its lowest in November, rises a foot in December, and remains at about the same level for the next three months. The big rise generally comes in April, when the snows melt in the mountains far to the north. Many people are asking why the "gunboats" cannot carry relief. There are several reasons, one being that the Turks may have blocked the river, though on this point there is no information. As a rule at this season no vessel drawing more than five feet attempts to get so far up the Tigris, and the usual draught of a Tigris steamer is three feet. The "gunboats" and "monitors," of which the Turks speak so impressively, are merely ordinary shallow-draught river steamers. They are protected by sand-bags against rifle fire, but a single shell from a field-gun dropped in the engine-room may disable them. In the days when we sent river steamers against the Khalifa on the Nile they had only rifle fire to face, but the conditions on the Tigris are different. Had we made Kurna our advanced post we could have obtained really effective naval aid, for vessels drawing fifteen feet can steam as far as Kurna and just beyond at any season of the year.

When we committed ourselves to the Bagdad adventure we took grave additional risks which were well-known to those familiar with this region. Despite the preoccupations of other theaters of the war, the country is watching with interest and admiration the gallant stand made by General Townshend. He has proved himself over and over again a first-class fighting general. All experts now agree that his wide turning movement at the battle of Kut-el-Amara in September, when he expelled the Turks from a formidable position, was a masterly piece of strategy. His exploit after the battle of Ctesiphon, when he got his division back ninety miles without losing a gun, got away all his wounded down the river, and also got away many hundreds of prisoners, was an even finer achievement. His messages during the siege have the right ring, and the whole Empire will be glad when the relieving columns have covered that very awkward twenty-three miles.

MANAGING THE CITY

XI.–The Change In Pennsylvania

By Frederic J. Haskin

READING, Pa., January 19.—In Pennsylvania commission government has been most thoroughly tried, for it was imposed upon 29 cities by an act of the state legislature. Reading is a typical example of how it has worked.

You should not get the idea, however, that commission government was forced upon the Pennsylvania cities without any initiative on their part. Municipal government in this state was particularly cumbersome before the change, as is attested by the fact that 42 cities, having a population of more than ten thousand, had remained boroughs rather than adopt the clumsy municipal machinery provided by state law.

All of the Pennsylvania cities were awake to the disadvantages of the old system. As long ago as 1910, the cities of the third class, which includes all of those with less than a hundred thousand population, held a convention at Williamsport and organized an Allied Civic Bodies Committee for the purpose of studying municipal reform.

The constitution of the state of Pennsylvania prohibits special legislation, and this makes it impossible to pass a law which would leave the adoption of commission government optional with the cities. If the change were going to be made, it would have to be a sweeping one, compelling all the cities of a certain class to change their form of government. After several years of agitation, such a law was passed in 1913. Twenty-nine cities of the third class, including all those in Pennsylvania except Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, were thus summarily placed under commission government in December, 1914.

The Pennsylvania law provides for a mayor and four commissioners elected at large on a non-partisan ballot. The other city officials, with the exception of the comptroller, are chosen by this commission. The state act also provides for an initiative and referendum, but there is no recall and no civil service board.

This wholesale change has been emphatically a success. Under the new form of government Reading has attained a new municipal efficiency, and what is more, a new municipal spirit.

If you visit this city some June, for example, you will witness one of the most interesting displays of municipal common sense and civic righteousness that has ever been staged in America. The people of Reading, like people everywhere else in the United States, had been reading a lot about conservation for several years before the commission government law was passed. Now they have acted on their information. Instead of sitting down and pining because the magnificent hills surrounding the town were denuded of trees a generation ago by hungry lumbermen, they have undertaken the job of reforesting them. The city commission runs a nursery where young trees are raised, and every June the school children of Reading go out in the hills and plant them. Thousands of trees are planted every year, and by the time the school children of today are grandfathers and grandmothers, the hills, at the present rate, will again be beautifully wooded.

Reading was rich and easy picking for steam railroads and street railroads under the old form of government. The thirty-three city fathers used to give exclusive and perpetual franchises to those who could muster control, throwing away forever the right to use streets and public spaces. Every street car extension and every right for track or siding granted by the commission is now limited to twenty-five years.

Under the old system all city supplies were bought by contracts made as a result of recommendations by committees of the council of thirty-two aldermen. The recommendation of the committee could be accepted, or it could be rejected with a huge row in council, personal quarrels, vote swapping and petty politics as an aftermath, with a good chance for no contract at all. Under the commission, all purchases for the city are made through a central purchasing office, for which one of the commissioners is directly responsible to the whole commission and to the town. The result is a better quality of supplies at better prices.

A council of thirty-two members was not the only cumbersome body under the old form of government. There was an independent health board, an independent park board and an independent waterworks commission. These boards were usually composed of politicians, selected as a reward for political services. When the clumsy council was not busy with internal quarrels it often spent its time scrapping with the boards, till the poor citizen was hopelessly bewildered.

The commission government charter provides for a health officer, a superintendent of parks and a superintendent of waterworks. Each of these officers comes directly under one or another of the commissioners, who is held responsible by the voters for the work of his department. A competent doctor with a competent assistant is at the head of the health department and men specially qualified have been chosen for the other positions.

The movie habit is just as strong in Reading as anywhere else and under the commission every moving picture theater has been made a healthful place for children. Ventilation has been required and overcrowding prevented. The health officer inspects the theaters regularly, grades them like a teacher marking examination papers and gives the results to the public.

Markets and other establishments that offer food for sale have been handled like the theaters—inspected regularly and graded. As a result, dealers in meats and other foods are more anxious than anybody else to comply with the regulations.

Veterinarians have been employed instead of politicians to inspect and regulate dairy farms and dairies. Every farmer who ships milk into the city and every dairyman in town must have a license. His establishment is graded and his standing given to the public. With milk, as with theaters, you can have good, better or best, as you prefer.

Since the commission started operations a new reservoir for the city water system has been put in. A new pipe line for augmenting the supply has been laid and water rates have been reduced. Plans are being made for a municipal slaughter house and a municipal hospital. A garbage incineration plant, owned by the city but not used for several years by the old council, has been put to work, and rates for collection of garbage have thereby been reduced. The rates for public lighting have been cut 10 per cent. Muddy, unsanitary alleys have been paved and hundreds of conections with sewers have been required. Viaducts across railroad tracts have been built and more than 100 squares of asphalt, brick and macadam paving have been laid.

Such are the principal results of two years of commission government in Reading.

The New Englishman ◻ By H. G. Wells

A few days ago Mr. Harold Spender was calling attention to a very significant fact indeed. The higher education in England, and more particularly the educational process of Oxford and Cambridge, which has been going on continuously since the Middle Ages, is practically in a state of suspenso. Oxford and Cambridge have stopped. They have stopped so completely that Mr. Spender can speculate whether they can ever pick up again and resume upon the old lines.

For my own part, as the father of two sons who are at present in mid-school, I hope with all my heart that they will not. I hope that the Oxford and Cambridge of unphilosophical classics and little-go Greek for everybody, don's mathematics, bad French, ignorance of all Europe except Switzerland, forensic exercises in the Union Debating Society, and cant about the Gothic, the Oxford and Cambridge that turned boys full of life and hope and infinite possibility into barristers, politicians, monolingual diplomatists, bishops, schoolmasters, company directors, and remittance men, are even now dead. Quite recently I passed through Cambridge, and, with the suggestions of Mr. Spender in my mind, I paused for a time to savor the atmosphere of the place. I realised that he had very greatly understated the facts of the case. He laid stress upon the fact that instead of the normal four thousand undergraduates or so there are now scarcely four hundred. But before I was fairly in Cambridge I realised that that gives no idea of the real cessation of English education. Of the first seven undergraduates I saw upon the Trumpington-road one was black, three were colored, and one of the remaining three was certainly not British, but, I should guess, Spanish-American. And it isn't only the undergraduates who have gone. All the dons of military age and quality have gone too; all the vigorous teachers; there are no dons left except those who are too old or too fat or too foolish to be of service—and, of course, since the Anglican clergy incite but do not fight, dons in holy orders. Buildings, libraries, empty laboratories, empty lecture theaters, vestiges, refugees and neutrals; that is Cambridge today.

There never was before, there never may be again, so wonderful an opportunity for a cleaning-up and sweeping-out of those two places, and for a profitable new start in British education.

The Old System and the New

The cessation of Oxford and Cambridge does not give the full measure of the present occasion. All the other British universities are in a like case. And the public schools have been practically swept clean of their senior boys. And not a tithe of any of this war class of public-school boys will ever go to the universities now, not a tithe of the war class of under-graduates will ever return. Between the new education and the old, there will be a break of two school generations. For the next thirty or forty years an exceptional class of men will play a leading part in British affairs, men who will have learnt more from reality and less from lectures than either the generations that preceded or the generations that will follow them, the subalterns of the great war. Their experiences of need, their sense of deficiencies, will certainly play a large part in the reconstitution of British education. *The stamp of the old system will not be on them.*

What sort of training should a university give to produce the ruling, directing, and leading men which it exists to produce? Upon that the country should make up its mind speedily. It is not a matter for tomorrow or the day after; it is necessary to decide now what it is we need and want, and to set to work revising the admission and degree requirements and reconstructing all those systems of public examinations for the public services that necessarily dominate school and university teaching, before the universities and schools reassemble. If the rotten old things will have a new lease of life. This is the hour for educational reconstruction.

Character and Capacity

Now surely the chief things we need in the education of our ruling class are these—First the selection and development of Character, then the selection and development of Capacity, and thirdly, the imparting of Knowledge upon broad and comprehensive lines, and the power of rapidly taking up and using such detailed knowledge as may be needed for special occasions. It is upon the first count that our public schools and universities have been most open to criticism. We have found our university-trained class under the fiery tests of this war a vacillating, evasive, temporising class of people, individualistic, ungenerous, lacking in initiative, and unable either to produce or obey vigorous leadership. On the whole, it is a matter for congratulation, it says wonderful things for our inherent natural qualities, that things have proved no worse than they are, considering the nature of the higher education under which we have suffered.

Consider in what that educational process has consisted. Its backbone has been the teaching of Latin by men who can read, write, and speak it rather worse than a third-rate Babu speaks English, and of Ancient Greek by teachers who at best half know this fine, lost language.

They do not expect any real mastery of either tongue by their students, and naturally therefore no real mastery is ever attained. The boys and young men just muff about at it for three times as long as would be needed to master completely both those tongues if they had "live" teachers, and so acquire habits of busy futility that haunt them throughout life. There are also sterile mathematical studies that never get from pedantry to practice. There is a pretence of studying philosophy based on Greek texts that neither teachers nor taught can read comfortably, and a certain amount of history. These have been the essentials of the more pretentious type of "higher education" available in Great Britain up to the present. Through all the most sensitive and receptive years of life our boys have had this training in "how not to get there" by men who have never "got there," and it would be difficult to imagine any curriculum more calculated to produce shirking incompetents. They have also, it happens, received a certain training in *savoir faire* through the collective necessities of school life, and a certain sharpening in the arts of advocacy through the debating society. Except for these latter helps, they have had to face the world with minds neither more braced, nor more trained, nor more informed than any "uneducated" man's.

Modern Language Needs

The first condition we must lay down for the new education is that whatever is undertaken must be undertaken in grim earnest and done. It is ridiculous to talk about the "character-forming" value of any study that does not go through to an end. Greek must be dropped for the simple reason that we have practically no competent teachers, and because the sham of teaching it partially and pretentiously demoralises student and school alike. The pretence of our clergy and so forth to "know" Greek is one of the many corrupting lies in British intellectual life. English comic writers sneer at the Hindu who claimed to be a "failed B.A.," but what is the ordinary classical degree man of an English university but a "failed" Greek scholar? Latin, too, must be either reduced to the position of a study supplementary to English, brought up to an honest level of efficiency, or abandoned. French and German are governess languages; any intelligent boy or girl from a reasonably prosperous home ought to be able to read, write, and speak either before fifteen; they are to be taken by the way rather than regarded as a fundamental part of education. But there can be no doubt of the great educational value of some highly inflected and well-developed language *taught by men to whom it is a genuine means of expression.* Educational needs, and public necessity, point alike to the alternative of Russian or Hindustani to supply this sound training. If Great Britain means business after this war, if our country is to do its duty by the world, it will not stick at the petty expense of getting a few hundreds of good Russian and Hindu teachers into the country, and it will place Russian and Hindustani upon at least an equal footing with Greek in all its University and competitive examinations. Moreover, it will set a definite aim of application before its mathematical teaching. It will insist that, as the first condition of character building, in all these things the student shall do what he ostensibly sets out to do. It will grant no degree and no position for half accomplishment. It will not permit examinations to test whether a student has "done lessons" in, for example, mathematics or Russian; it will examine to see whether he can compute or whether he knows the language. And if he cannot stand the tests of oral achievement he and his teachers must stand aside. Our country is no longer in a position to tolerate the expensive production of half-baked minds and characters.

To Talk Less and Think More

But languages and mathematics do not by any means round off the education of a man of the leading classes. The essence of education is philosophy; not the antiquated pretence of "reading" Plato and Aristotle, but the thorough and subtle discussion of those great questions of life that most exercise and strengthen the mind. A mind untrained in swift and adequate criticism is essentially an uneducated mind, though it has as many languages as a courier and as much computation as a bookie. We want our young men to talk less and think more; we want less debating society and more philosophy, fewer prizes for forensic ability and more for strength and vigor of analysis. The central seat of character is the mind. A man of weak character thinks vaguely, a man of clear intellectual decisions acts with precision and is free from vacillation.

Finally, as the third factor in education comes the handling and experience of knowledge, and of all knowledge that which is most accessible, most capable of being handled with the greatest variety of educational benefit, so as to include the criticism of evidence, the massing of facts, the extraction and testing of generalisations, lies in the two groups of the biological sciences and the exact sciences. From either of these one may pass on to research or to technical applications leading directly to the public service. The biological sciences lead through psychology and sociology to the theory and practice of law, and to political life. They lead also to medical and agricultural administration. The exact sciences lead to the administrative work of industrialism, and general economics.

These are the broad, clear lines of our educational necessities, plain enough to see, so that every man who is not blinded by prejudice and self-interest can see them today. We have now before us a phase of opportunity that will never recur again. Now that the apostolic succession of muffing and pedagogic humbug is broken, and the entire system discredited, it seems incredible that it can ever again be reconstituted in its old seats upon the old lines. In these raw, harsh days of boundless oppportunity, the opportunity of the new education is certainly the greatest of all.

Correspondence

Traffic and Tramway Regulations

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I have read with interest the now proposed Traffic and Tramway Regulations as set forth in the Municipal Gazette of even date.

Our Capt. Supt. of Police no doubt had the good intention of protecting the public and also of doing what he could to minimise and regulate traffic when forming these rules, all of which would appear to meet the requirements of our Tramway Company. As all these rules appear to be very much in favor of the Tramway Company might I suggest that the following two rules be added in order that the public might have some redress and therefore equalise matters a little.

a. All Tramcars and trailers to be licensed as to the number of passengers they are certified to carry, as in Europe.

For every passenger carried over and above the stated number, the Tramway Co. will be fined $50 or 1 month imprisonment.

b. For any motorman being reported to the Capt. Supt. of Police for starting his car before passengers have entered or alighted, which report must be corroborated by two persons who were travelling in the car, the Tramway Co. should be liable to a fine of $50 or 1 month imprisonment. Thanking you for publishing the above, I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

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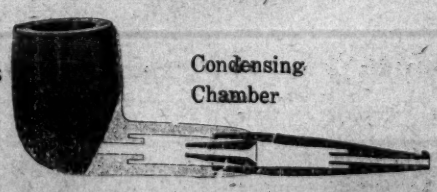

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I WISH THE BARON WOULD HURRY- I'M SO HUNGRY. I COULD EVEN EAT SOCIETY FOOD!
NOW SEE THAT YOU ARE ON YOUR DIGNITY AS THE BARON IS VERY SWELL-
HELLO-BARON- HOW IS YOUR ROYAL HEALTH?
IT IS INDEED NICE OF YOU TO INVITE US-
IT IS A PLEASURE-
NOW-WAITER-TO BEGIN WITH- I'LL HAVE A HORSE'S NECK- WILL YOU HAVE ONE MR. JIGGS?
I WONDER WHAT IT IS?
NO THANKS-
O-W!
E-E!
I'LL TAKE A HORSE'S HOOF- THERE'S NO USE IN KILLIN' ANOTHER HORSE ON MY ACCOUNT!
GEO MCMANUS

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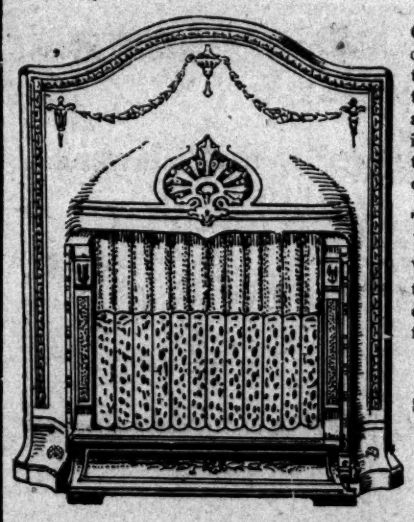

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

What Kind Of A Parent Are You? By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

IF you are a father or a mother, sir, or madam, what are you doing to make yourself agreeable, and desirable, companions for your children later in life?

You have no right to bring children into the world, and to rear them with an idea of their duty toward you, unless you appreciate your duty to them.

That duty does not consist in merely giving them care and opportunities for education—it includes making yourself companionable in their maturing years, and in your old age. That questionable gift of old age may be bestowed upon you, and if it is, it will be the duty of your children to care for you.

But are you thinking, acting and living in a manner that it will be a painful duty for your children to have you about?

I have seen the happiness of a good daughter and a deeply conscientious woman, shadowed for years by the ungoverned temper and the fault-finding aggressive mental habits of a mother whose care it was her duty to assume, and which she performed cheerfully, but with tears in her heart because of her mother's attitude.

I have known a parent to enter the home of a married child, and by intolerant creeds and continual harangues upon beliefs which were not shared by the household ruin its comfort.

No parent has a right to destroy the peace or happiness of a child simply because that child is his or hers.

Our Rights in Life

No tie of blood or law entitles one human being to mar the life of another. The fcat that you are responsible for your child's existence makes it imperative for you to take yourself in hand NOW, today, and begin to prepare yourself to be a delight and a comfort in your declining years.

Over and over children are urged to think about being comforts to their parents but rarely is one word said to parents about being comforts to the children.

The obligation is mutual Patience, serenity, charity, progressive ideas, tolerance and adaptability are all necessary virtues for those who are growing old to cultivate. Keep up with the progress of the world.

Avoid growing queer, and look to it that you do not become a bore by talking continually of yourself, your ideas, your theories. This is the danger ground for the mature in their association with the young. A very little of the past goes a long way with the young, who are looking forward, not backward.

Are you the mother of one child? Do you worship your offspring and find happiness only in its society, and in its pleasures do your pleasures lie? How about the future? If your child is a daughter, remember she is growing into young womanhood, no matter how you strive to keep her a child.

What are you going to do with your time and mind and life, when she sets forth upon that personal path, in which each soul must walk alone?

A Time To Look Ahead

Perhaps it is your ideal to follow ever at her side and to be her guardian and chaperon and comrade. But unless you begin now to make something of your own life, you will be an irritation and a drawback to this child of yours.

If she has heart, and good breeding, and the right instincts, she will guard you from this knowledge, but the fact will exist all the same. And you will give her only pain, and worry, and nervousness, instead of the happiness you long should be her lot. If your child is a son, the same fact must confront you.

He will go forth into the world and live his own life. He will love you and be grateful to you, as his mother, but he cannot live with you or for you wholly.

He will choose a wife, as his father did, and make a home for himself. What about your future then? Begin now to think a little about these things.

Turn your attention to other subjects for a time each day.

Read, study, think, travel and go about it, if this is possible for you.

It is all very well to talk about being a mother, and nothing else, and being satisfied with that vocation. But unles syou have something else in your life, by and by you will sit beside the highway mourning your children because they are not.

As well strive to stop the incoming tide with a broom as to hinder the world's way with individual protest. Adapt yourself to these changing conditions, and teach yourself to be receptive to new ideas, instead of rebellious against them.

Your child is a part of a new generation. Therefore the new generation should interest you and you should be on the alert to join the procession of progress.

Each individual has a duty to perform independent of all other individuals, whether parents or children. You must make the most of your own life, of your own mind and soul.

You mustnot live so wholly for your child that you forget the duty to yourself and to the Creator, to COMPLETE AND PERFECT YOURSELF. The day of the shadow mother in black alpaca and an adoring smile for the wonderful child has passed.

Be a woman of character, purpose and interest in life, aside from being a mother of a son or a daughter.

And your son and daughter will give you far more attention and a broader and deeper love and appreciation.

The Newspaper World

The daily newspapers in the United States number 2,472, the weeklies 16,269, and the monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. There is a newspaper to every 4,100 of the American population. In Great Britain there is a newspaper for every 4,700; in France one for every 5,900; and in Germany one for every 7,800.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1933
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅞ Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.34
Peking Bar	385
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.06
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76¾
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-7⅞
London .....Demand	2-7 11/16
India .....T.T.	197¼
Paris .....T.T.	369
Paris	369½
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	63
New York .....Demand	63⅛
Hongkong .....T.T.	73⅝
Japan .....T.T.	79¼
Batavia .....T.T.	148

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅞
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-9
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	386
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	4.09
,, ,, 1—Marks.....	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.39
,, ,, 1—Rupees.....	2.21
,, ,, 1—Roubles.....	2.35
,, ,, 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.475
Chinese Dollars, 72.45
On Peking, Demand, 105 11/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 83 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103 11/16
On Chungking, Demand, 110
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16
On Swatow, Demand, 97 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 5/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86⅝
March 9, 1916.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 23.—Following were the prices realised at our rubber auction today:—

Sheet	per pcl. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed ....@	181-169
Smoked Good Ribbed .... ,,	158-156
Smoked Fine Plain ..... ,,	165-156
Smoked Good Plain ..... ,,	—
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed .. ,,	150
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.. ,,	145
Unsmoked Fine Plain .... ,,	148
Unsmoked Good Plain ... ,,	140-139
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin..... ,,	182-174
Good Pale Thin ..... ,,	175-170
Good Pale Blanket ..... ,,	174
Fine Brown Blanket ..... ,,	171
Fine Brown ..... ,,	174-165
Good Brown ..... ,,	156-145
Good Dark ..... ,,	145-139
Barky ..... ,,	141-122
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed..... ,,	120-95
Loose ..... ,,	102-80
Sheet	
Cupwashing ..... ,,	—

London quotations:
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prices have been on a gradual decline. Our auction today—when the record quantity of Pcls. 8,272 was offered for sale—opened up dull. Fine pale Crepe was started at $174. The competition increased gradually until about noon when $180 was reached. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet fluctuated during the forenoon between $169 and $176, reaching $179 in a single case. During the afternoon pale Crepe held its position, touched in a single case $182, while ribbed smoked Sheet eased off. A small lot of the latter grade fetched $181, but this has no bearing on the market.

Fine brown and blanket Crepes were in strong demand throughout the day at prices at times equal to prime. Lower grades found a ready sale at about 20-30 points below last week. Native Sheets were neglected. Large quantities of ribbed smoked and native Sheets were withdrawn.

Following are the rates of freight at present in force:—

Singapore to New York 270-sh. per 50 cubic feet, less 10% deferred rebate.
Singapore to Boston 270-sh. per 50 cubic feet, less 10% deferred rebate.
Singapore to London 138-6d. per 50 cubic feet, less 10% deferred rebate.
Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s. ..... 2s. 4 7/8 d.
Banks' buying rate on London demand .... 2s. 4 13-32d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand .. 56⅝

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $800.00
Langkats Tls. 38.75
New Engineering Tls. 10.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chempedaks Tls. 17.00
Chemors Tls. 2.50
Chengs Tls. 5.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.25
Kamuntings Tls. 12.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.25
Seekee Tls. 10.25
Tebongs Tls. 34.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Kroewoek Tls. 24.00
Telephones Tls. 97.00
Direct Business Reported
S'hai Race Club
6% Debs. Tls. 103.00
Almas Tls. 18.25
Chemors Tls. 2.52½
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Karans Tls. 18.00
Taipings Tls. 3.60

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.15 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 15.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.70 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.55 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60 March
Karans Tls. 18.50 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 12.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 33.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.25 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.40 March
Direct
Tebongs Tls. 33.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.65 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.50 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.52½ cash
Pengkalans Tls. 14.80 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 3.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share report:—

A fair amount of business has been put through in the leading stocks, but the market with the exception of Hongkong Docks remains at about last week's level.

Following on the declaration of a Tls. 1 dividend, Langkats have once more sprung into favour, and the price has advanced from Tls. 37 to Tls. 40½ done for cash, closing at Tls. 39½.

The Cotton market in the North appears to be better, and a little enquiry has been in evidence.

Rubber is today quoted 3-8 per lb., an advance of 3d. per lb. on last week's rate, but little or no business has been put through in Rubber shares.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have come to business to a fair extent at $790 ex dividend.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are a quiet market at $980 and Cantons could be placed at $420 whilst North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtszes at $240 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been placed at $163 and Hongkong Fires are neglected at $410.

Shipping. Douglases are in steady demand at $129. Preferred Indos at $49½ have sellers, the Deferred being quoted $137 buyers for cash. Star Ferries have been placed at $39 and Steamboats have sales reported at $18. Waterboats could probably be disposed of at $15½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have advanced to a buying rate of $144 for cash and $144½ done for March. Lyons have advanced to a buying rate of $40 with $44 reported for April.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats, as above indicated, have firmed up, and are now quoted Tls. 39½, after business done at Tls. 40½. Raubs are offering at $3.30 and Ural Caspians at 34s. 0d. Tronohs could probably be placed at 27s. 0d. and Shells at 96s. 6d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have small buyers at $72 ex dividend and Honkong Docks (old shares) have been the medium of a fair business at $102 and $103 during the week, closing with $102 done for cash, the New being dealt in at $5 under this rate, the difference being accounted for by non-participation in the forth-coming dividend. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at Tls. 65 for cash. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10¼ are quiet with nothing doing locally.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have advanced to a buying rate of $98. Hongkong Lands are in steady demand at $102½ and Hongkong Hotels have been the medium of a small business at $112½. Humphreys Estates are wanted at $6.25 and West Points at $87. Kowloon Lands at $37¾ are a quiet market.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are quoted Tls. 140 buyers and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 91, whilst Internationals at Tls. 72, Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 90, and Soy Chees at Tls. 41 are a neglected market locally. Kung Yiks are firm with buyers offering Tls. 13½.

Electric Companies. Hongkong Electrics have come to business at $43¾. Hongkong Trams have buyers at $5.90 with sellers at $6. China Light & Powers are offering at $4.70.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending February 26, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 8 weeks.
This year	$20,422	$105,103
Last year	17,606	91,225
Increase	2,816	13,848
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are quoted nominal at $10.35, and China Providents at $9.30 ex dividend. Watsons could be placed at $6.85, Dairy Farms at $29, Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents, whilst Ropes at $32 and Cements at $10.40 are offering, buyers of the latter stock holding out for 10 cents less.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1s-11¼ and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 73½.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 8.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 8d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8¼d. to 3s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.
Last quotation, London, March 7:
Spot: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, March 8.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:
Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:
Highest price ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Tenders at ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Receive 9%
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price ..... 1s. 4 1/16 d.
Tenders at ..... 1s. 4 1/16 d.
Receive 9%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 19.912.000.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, March 7.—The corrected rate for Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 28.09.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, March 1:—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Per picul. Tls.	Week ended Feb. 21 Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	66.00	3,710
,, Seconds	56.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1	25.00	
,, ,, 10-60 lbs.	20.00	614
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 12lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	60.00	283,294
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	13.55	
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	12.00	2,109
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	3.60	
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.40	
,, ,, Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.30	
,, ,, Mongyu	10.25	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	13.25	12,670
Animal Tallow	16.50	1,608
Gallnuts, Usual shape	32.00	
,, Plum ,,	40.00	2,882
Cotton	20.00	15,293
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2⅔" 3" 3½" 3⅔" 3⅔" 4" — 4½" 4⅔" 4⅔" 5" 5½" 5⅔" 5⅔" 6"	113.50	159
10 10 10 10 10 10 6 — 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	8.00	181
Sesamum Seed, White	4.15	8,272
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red		
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans	1.60	
*Broad Beans	—	68,76
Sesamum Seed Oil	8.60	13,01
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	11,812
Wood Oil	13.60	11,266
Tea Oil	10.20	269
Bean Oil	8.15	9,898

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 8, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19.6	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$28,835.90	$24,051.98
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,835.57	6,551.03
Effective Receipts	$21,000.33	$17,500.95
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.70	28.94
Car miles run	68,189	61,914
Passengers carried....	1,277,860	1,052,289

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$163 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 94½ B. new 90 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65½.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 89 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$75 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107½ B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ B.
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 105 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$141 Sa.
Green Island	$10.40 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 38¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15.60 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 Sa.
Cheng	Tls. 5 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5¼ Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 24½.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 Sa.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14¼ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 15.
Permata	Tls. 7.30 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1½.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.55 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2½.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¾.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1½ S.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 B.
Tebong	Tls. 34 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 94½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 300

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 8 was 148 tons."

URGES U.S. TO LINE UP WITH ENTENTE ALLIES

Pichon Says American Policy Of 'Splendid Isolation' Is an Anachronism

HE APPEALS TO OUR IDEALS

French Program Contemplates A Moral, Economic, and Diplomatic Rapprochement

(*New York Times*)

Paris, Jan. 26.—Stephen Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, who has just returned from Italy, received me today to give an authoritative expression of the opinions of the group which is working for a Franco-American entente. When I congratulated him on the success of his Italian trip, he replied:

"For thirty-five years I have been working for Franco-Italian co-operation. I have just seen the full realization of my work. The assemblage at the Milan Theater represented every shade of Italian political opinion, and all were enthusiastically in unison with France. Yet the plan for a Franco-Italian entente presented far greater difficulties than that for the Franco-American. At times, on account of Italy's connection with the Central Empires, the prospect was very doubtful, but in the case of America it is just the reverse. Throughout the history of the two Republics they have always been animated by the friendliest feeling and the present war has greatly increased their sympathy. All that is necessary is to set in motion that vast force of friendship. It should be the work of the press to rouse into active life the store of potential energy. I intend todevote the Petit Journal to the work of impressing on France how vastly important and valuable is American sympathy. As a moral support alone its importance is incalculable.

"America hardly needs rousing; she has already given sufficient proofs of the universality of her friendly feeling toward France.

"If the matter concerned America only and France, I should say there was no obstacle to a speedy moral, economic, financial, and diplomatic rapprochement, or even co-operation. But the position of France as the ally of Great Britain complicates and adds to the delicacy of the question. Yet, even there, just as England acted and still acts as a link and mediator between France and Italy, so France may neutralize or prevent causes of disagreement between American and Great Britain.

"The time has come for a better and more practical understanding between the United States and the Quadruple Entente. Civilization has changed America's geographical situation. The Atlantic is no longer an insuperable barrier; the policy of splendid isolation has become an anachronism. We are not working to rush America into 'entangling alliances.' We do not even propose a definite agreement, but we hope to utilize the old, established friendship and community of ideals and interests as a foundation for an edifice of mutual comprehension and mutual furtherance of world civilization.

"America will have a special privileged position at the end of the war, and may even have been mainly instrumental in bringing about that end. Surely, it is logical that free, progressive, idealistic America should take her stand in heart and spirit—if not as an ally—beside the Quadruple Entente, which is fighting to make war impossible, to free Europe and mankind from the reactionary rule of militarist tyranny."

BISHOP HARRIS TO U. S.

Reported That Veteran Methodist Missionary May Retire

Tokyo, March 4.—Bishop M. C. Harris, Bishop of Japan and Korea for the Methodist church will leave soon for America to attend the quarterly conference of his church. It is rumored, says the Seoul Press, that the veteran missionary will retire from the mission at the conclusion of the conference. It is true that his present term as Bishop in this country is drawing to a close and also that he is nearly the age limit for bishops. The renewal of his term, however, depends on the result of the election at the conference and Bishop Harris will not be seventy when his present term expires.

Bishop Harris is still robust in health and in view of his great love for Koreans it is not believed that he will decline to keep his post in this country for another term if the conference asks him to do so.

REVOLT IN PHILIPPINES PREDICTED BY BORAH

Tells Senate Filipinos Will Not Be Ready For Self-Government in Century

Washington, January 24.—"If this country should withdraw its protectorate from Cuba and take the lid off you would see what would happen. Cuba is no nearer to really stable government than are the Philippines. Take away your protectorate and you will have a revolution before you could get back to the United States," said Senator Borah this afternoon, addressing the senate on the Clarke amendment to the Philippines bill on the amendment which provides that the islands shall be given their independence at the end of two years from the passage of the act.

Senator Borah contended that only two honorable courses lie open to the United States government—one is to give the islands their independence as soon as the transfer can be arranged, the other is to tell them frankly that the United States never expects to release them. In advocating the former course, Senator Borah said that it would be fifty or even a hundred years before the Philippine people would be equal to ourselves in the matter of self-government.

Granting independence to the Philippine Islands in not less than two years and not more than four years may be favored by the Wilson administration. Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Philippine Committee, discussed with President Wilson late today a provision to that effect which Senator Clarke of Arkansas had introduced as an amendment to the pending Philippine bill.

RUSSIANS ON BIBLE GROUND

Kashan, Recently Captured, Associated with Legend of the Magi

The brief dispatch to the effect that the Russians have taken Kashan in Persia brings another romantic name into the theater of war operations. Tradition says it was from Kashan that the Wise Men started on their pilgrimage to Bethlehem.

Every step taken both by the Russian and British expeditions in this corner of the world is in a country of interesting history and tradition. The British, from a base on the supposed site of the Garden of Eden, operated against Bagdad, the city of the Arabian Nights, and the Russians in their advance on Kashan recently took Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, which contains, according to the Mohammedans, the tombs of Esther and Mordecai.

The belief that at Kashan the Wise Men of the East first saw the Star of Bethlehem has found support among learned Christian theologians. But, however, that may be, Kashan became a great city in ancient times, especially after it was rebuilt by Zobeide, wife of Haroun-al-Raschid. It once had 6,500 houses and forty mosques, and was renowned for its silk weavers and brass workers. But civil wars, earthquakes, and economic causes brought about its decay. There is still seen the famous leaning minaret, 130 feet high, which once served as an Oriental divorce court. Unfaithful wives were dragged up the spiral staircase to the top and shoved off.

Four miles from Kashan are the remains of the wonderful palace built by Shah Abbas, the greatest of the Persian monarchs. The oasis constructed by the Shah is still green, its pavilions are gay with paintings and mosaics and its gardens full of roses, watered by streams that run through blue tiled channels. In this palace a political tragedy was enacted in 1863. Mirza Khan, Prime Minister and own brother-in-law of the reigning Shah, was condemned to death. He asked permission to commit suicide, and opened a vein in his arm in one of the ancient tiled bathrooms of the palace. The ruined palace with its Summer houses amid trees and gardens, surrounded by desert, is described as the most beautiful thing of its kind in the Near East.

Kashan is also famous for its scorpions, which are said to be among the largest and most poisonous in the world.

BERNSTORFF'S VALET SPY?

Japanese papers carry the following war despatch:

London, March 2.—A New York despatch reports that President Wilson made an address at a dinner given in his honor at the Gridiron Club in Washington, on February 26. As a rule, speeches made in the Club are not published, but at the wish of the President an exception will be made this time, as a valet of Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington, was discovered amongst the waiters who attended at the banquet.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund..... 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

OFFICIALS DENY PART IN HAWAIIAN INTRIGUE

British Consulate Says It Is Not Connected With Recruiters Arrested

Honolulu, February 29.—In reference to the charge against two Englishmen, arrested by the American authorities here, who are accused of sending American soldiers to serve in Canada, the British embassy at Washington and the British consulate here published an official statement this morning saying that they have had no connection whatever with the case. The American authorities have prepared to make three more arrests in connection with the case. An American soldier says that the principal author of the plot has already escaped. The preliminary examinations of the two Englishmen held now will be held tomorrow.

The Englishmen, it is charged, first prepared for the discharge from the garrison of the soldiers and after their discharge they were nominarily employed by a Chinese firm. The payment for their discharge was made in the name of the Chinese firm. This, however, was denied by one of the men arrested. The police say that except that two soldiers received from the Englishmen $140 for their discharge no other evidence has yet been found. One of them was released on bail yesterday morning. He says he is a German. Sergeant Jefferson, of the American army, who had been arrested on a charge of being involved in the case, has also been released on bail.

The secretary to an Australian official who is staying in Hawaii is suspected of being involved. He has disappeared and efforts are being made to find him.

U. S. TO RUN HAYTI

San Francisco, February 29.—The Senate ratified the treaty with Hayti on the 28th. The treaty provides for the supervision of the finances and police of the Republic of Hayti by the United States. The Republic becomes practically a protectorate of America.—*Osaka Asahi.*

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as complied on March 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	30-40
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-20
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 10th, 11th & 12th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE ADVENTURES OF A MADCAP"

Four-Part Drama in Pathecolor

Produced by Balboa Co., featuring Jackie Saunders. This charming picture was taken in the sunshine of California and colored in France.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest War Incidents
French Artillery on the Front Battle Lines

"Colonel Heeza Liar Signs the Pledge"
For undiluted humor, these cartoons are without an equal.

"THE KNOCK-OUT"
Special Two-Reel Feature with ROSCOE ARBUCKLE as the Heavyweight Boxer and CHAS. CHAPLIN as the Featherweight Referee.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th March, 1916

"HAUNTS OF THE KINGFISHER"
Interesting

"CURSED BY HIS BEAUTY"
Keystone Comedy

"THE MASTER KEY"
11th Episode—Two Parts

INTERVAL

"THE MASTER KEY"
12th Episode—Two Parts

"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, March 10th

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Episodes
OF THE
"MASTER KEY"
also
"FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH"
and
"CURSES THEY REMARKED"
Keystone Comedy

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tomorrow, March 11, 1916.

A Grand Concert

BY

Oscar Strock

A well-known Pianist-Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:
Miss Jouravel, Dramatic-Soprano
Mrs. Thoresen..Contra-Alto
Mr. Curry..... Baritone
Mr. Speelman .... Tenor

Booking at Moutrie's for the remaining tickets.

Usual Prices.

8933

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 10th, 11th and 12th March

1.— *"MODERN SAW-WORK"*
A Very Instructive Film

2.— "THE BLACK BOX"
9th Episode, 1st Part
Detective Drama

3.— "THE BLACK BOX"
9th Episode, 2nd Part

4.— *"LITTLE BILLY'S STRATEGY"*
Amusing Keystone Comedy

INTERVAL

5.— *"STRENGTH AND AGILITY OF INSECTS"*
Instructive Picture

6.—*"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"*
Amusing Keystone—Chaplin Comedy, 1st Part

7.—*"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"*
Amusing Keystone—Chaplin Comedy, 2nd Part

Show Commences every Night from 7.30 to 9.30 and from 9.30 to 11.30. Two Performances every Night.

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.

Matinee Every Sunday Afternoon, Commencing from 2.30

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination,	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 12	5.30*	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
" 15	..	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
" 15	..	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	J. M. & Co.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	..	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1		Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 21		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 10	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	R. V. F.
" 11	D.L.	Kobe, etc.	Fooksang	Br.	Mitchell	I. C.
" 12	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie. M. M.
" 14	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
" 17	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
" 19	9.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Nagaski, Kobe	E'press ofRussia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 13	..	Batavia etc.	Tjitaroem	Dut	Scholten	H C T Co.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Partens	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	B. & S.
" 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Novara	Br.	Hea'ington	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 26	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	..	Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
May 1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Jolliyer	P. & O.
" 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 10	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 11	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowas	B. & S
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Siakiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 21	..	Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
" 23	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	EmpressofJapan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 10	2.30	Taingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 10	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
" 10	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
" 10	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Heinming	Chi.	Mckinnon	C.M.S.N.Co
" 11	0.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo Direc	Taishun	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co
" 13		Tientsin	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
" 14		Tsingtau, Dairy	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
" 14	6.00*	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Ningchao	Chi.	Murray	N S N Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 13	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Yochang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Fr.	Bellar	J. M. & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 9	Ningpo	Kiangtsae	2012	Chi	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 9	Japan	Anshin Maru		Jap.			
Mar 9	Dairy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Mar 9	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 9	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L P D W
Mar 9	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 9	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 9	Japan	Anyo Maru	1845	Jap.	Yamamoto	M. B. K	
Mar 9	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1249	Jap.	Takahashi	M. B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 9	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
" 9	Hankow, etc.,	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S
" 9	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	2868	Chi	Conley	C.M.SN.Co.
" 9	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
" 9	Hankow	Yungshie	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.
" 9	Hankow	Tsaangtsh	475	Br.	Blown	C.I &E.L Co
" 9	Seattle	Canada Maru	3760	Jap.	Hori	A. T Co.
" 9	Japan	Yumihari Maru	563	Jap.	Kano	M B K
" 9	Chinwangtao	Borrumbeet	2420	Br.	Heppel	E.M.A.
" 9	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K
" 9	Nagasaki	Shinyi Maru	1336	Jap.	Taguchi	F. & Co.
" 9	Ningpo	Kiangtsea	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 9	Hankow, etc.,	Talee Maru	1988	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 9	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
" 9	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangwah	2334	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
" 9	Foochow	Hsinyu	1027	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 9	Tientsin	Heinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p	Feb. 28	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
S N S	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fewel
1 e	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Glenstral	Mar. 8
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Cordillere	Feb. 2

For Bombay

Namur**	Feb. 20
Nankin**	Mar. 5
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Mar. 1
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Hazell Dollar	Mar. 4
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 14	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Machaon	Jan. 17	Mar. 10
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Mar. 12
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola	Feb. 13	Mar. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 4	Mar. 28
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 15
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 10
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrashamba		Mar. 12
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 12
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Apr. 13
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 13
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 12

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 12

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 21	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 12
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 10, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fenyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, March 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt, L. H. Richards, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO DIRECT.—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.C. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The B.-I. s.s. Itola left Calcutta on February 23 and may be expected here on or about March 16.

The C.M. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Lungkow, and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus will leave Kobe for Shanghai via Moji and Miike today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Swatow on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hankow for Swatow yesterday.

The N.Y.K. American Line s.s. Tamba Maru with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s Buoy, today at 3 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Custom jetty about 4 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B.C. and Seattle on Sunday, March 12.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Vestfold (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The East Asiatic Co.'s motor-ship Chile left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and is expected to arrive here, at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf on Sunday, the 12th instant.

The silk shipped by the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan which left Shanghai on February 5 arrived at New York on March 2.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mails of February 6 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, March 9, at 10 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same day at 7 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang will leave Tientsin for Canton direct today.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai on the 12th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday at 6 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eumaeus leaves Vladivostock for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Swatow is expected here today.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang from Swatow is expected here tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kalgan from Hongkong is expected here tomorrow.

N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINERS

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received from its London Branch a telegram stating that the Company's European liner Katori Maru left Marseilles on February 13 and is now on her way to London, via Gibraltar, and that the s.s. Kashima Maru, Mishima Maru, Wakasa Maru, and Toyohashi Maru, all on the Company's European line, are safe and now under sail for London.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co	K N A
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	1284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	265	Ger.	Voerbeak	H D & Co	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	189	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Mar 8	Hongkong	Fooksang	987	Br.	Mitchell	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 1	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Roger	Glen Line	C M L W
Mar 8	Foochow	Hsinyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 8	Chefoo	Heinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi	Hoeg	Moller & Co	Y T P D W
Feb 25	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Mar 4	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 8	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.	S H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 28	Dairy	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Gamo	Suzuki	Y T P D
Mar 8	Wakamatsu	Nijini N'gorod	1892	Rus.	Ricalin	Ginsburg	
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	1st D
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.	Y P D
Mar 8	V'divostock	Poltava	1922	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Ningpo	Pikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L	9 p.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	764	Am.	Ewart	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	852	Dan.	Christiansen	G. N. T. Co.	9 P
Mar 6	Japan	Shinyi Maru	1336	Jap.	Noda	F & Co.	L P D O W
Mar 8	Chefoo	Shuntien	1788	Br.	Norcombe	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 7	Japan	Taisei Maru	1478	Jap.	Sakanouye	M B Co.	O K Y W
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tjitsroem	3667	Dut.	Scholten	H.-C. T. Co.	K.M.A.W.
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tatoutze	691	Fr.	Frequer	R. A. & Co.	O D W
Mar 7	Hankow	Talee Maru	1915	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K	L.P.D.W.
Mar 8	Japan	Tamon Maru	1002	Jap.	Kawasaki	K. M. A.	10 e
Mar 8	Japan	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap	Shimizu	M. B. Co.	H Y P W
Mar 8	Hankow	Wheahong	1480	Chi.	Hudson	C. S. S. Co.	O S S Y W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Yunhun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C M S.N Co	B N D W
Mar 8	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2580	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Lovland.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mr. J. E. Lemiere, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, Messrs. J. Cottrell, W. Patton, and W. Smith.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Dowie, Messrs. Alex Samson, McAdam, W. Canavan, J. B. Clark, O. M. Slinkerk, E. J. Andrews, and J. S. Ralph.

Passengers Departed

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. Y. Tsen Shan-wong.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu for Hankow:—Mr. K. Willems.

Per s.s. Koonshing for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Niven.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The anticyclone moves down towards the Yellow Sea and Kiangsu, while the depressions disappear on the Pacific. A new low center is developing apparently in Mongolia.

Monsoon, south of Shantung. Fair weather.

9.—Very fine weather, at Shanghai. The breeze inclines to S.E. The pressure has fallen somewhat.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, March 9, 1916.

WEATHER,	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	765.90	766.81
" " inches	30.15	30.19
Variation in m. for 24 h	-2.48	-2.51
Variation in m. for 12 h	-.24	-1.09
Wind Direction	SE	SE
Wind Kilom per hour	19	20
Wind Miles	11.8	12.4
Temperature Cen	8°4	8°8
Temperature Fahr	38.2	47.9
Humidity: oo	98	78
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	Mch. 24
Empress of Japan	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	" 21
Monteagle	" 28
Empress of Russia	May 19
Empress of Japan	June 3
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 17
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 6
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 28
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 27
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Ministry of Communications

PEKING

Department of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Telephone instruments, materials, etc., required for the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st May, 1916.

Conditions governing tenders, requisition sheets and drawings may be obtained from the undersigned, on payment of a fee of Shanghai Taels Ten (Tls. 10), which will be returnable only if the Tenderer shall have sent in a bona fide tender and shall have not withdrawn the same. Contract documents may be inspected before the payment of the fee.

KWAN PO-PIN,
Manager.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department,
No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai.
Shanghai, 8th March, 1916.

8983

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

新新旅館 西湖 杭州

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer ....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

PINGTU CAMPAIGN FOR CHRISTIANITY A WINNER

435 Chinese Definitely Committed To Careful Study Of Gospel

SORROW IN THE COMMUNITY

Dr. and Mrs. Yocum Lose Baby Girl; Mr. and Mrs. Louthan Suffer

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Pingtu, Shantung, China, March 3.—The constant adverse criticism of evangelistic effort is largely due to two causes: first, the announcing of many converts before there has been time for the way-side, shallow-soil and briar-patch fellows to slide back into their old life instead of coming into the church; and in the next place, the over valuation of high resolutions made by the luke-warmles who have never cut an eye-tooth since they joined the church years and years ago.

As soon as the revival meetings end the above mentioned furnish the critical, unsympathetic person with food for thought that is exactly in line with his normal tastes. There are many people who take great delight in helping the Devil advertise his dirty work by constantly pointing out the failures of the weak and just as constantly failing ever to see the great good that has come into many lives. How different life in the world would be if all should cease to magnify evil and give first place to praising and advertising only that which is good! Satan has many willing slaves.

An Energetic Campaign

After the Ding Meetings in Pingtu last October there was organized a general campaign for the entire county. Meetings were held in fifty-one villages. Seventy-eight evangelists, pastors and teachers held one hundred and eighty-four days of meetings. There were almost fifteen thousand who attended these meetings, and four hundrd and thirty-five gave in their names as being definitely committed to a careful study of the Gospel. During these days the fifteen churches of this county gave to the poor attending the meetings $248.70, this money being for the most part the thank-offerings of the Christians who have given up smoking and wine drinking.

Pingtu station has had cause for much rejoicing during these winter days of famine conditions. The Chinese Christians have shown wonderful sympathy and foresight in caring for those most in need.

Much Cause For Sorrow

On the other hand the missionaries have had much cause for sorrow. A little girl was born to Dr. and Mrs. Yocum Feb. the 2nd, and died Feb. 12th. Soon after this little spirit went to be with the angels Dr. Yocum wrote to a fellow-missionary: "God took our little girl at 2.00 p.m. We are praising Him for His love to us." This shows the noble, submissive spirit of this man of God. His heart was breaking, but because he saw the experience from the view-point of eternity, his praise was greater than his sorrow.

Ten days before Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Louthan and two children arrived in Pingtu. Mr. Louthan was sent out to take charge of the Pingtu Christian Institute as soon as he had sufficient knowledge of the language. In about two weeks their young baby Harold contracted tubercular meningitis and was very seriously ill for several weeks.

Mrs. Louthan Ill

As soon as he was a little better a careful examination of Mrs. Louthan proved that she had tuberculosis in both lungs, and was ordered to leave for America at the earliest possible date. The family left for Tsingtau February 24th, to wait for a steamer for Japan. The doctors think there is almost no hope for the baby's recovery.

All this suffering is part of the price that is being paid for the reformation and redemption of China. Dr. and Mrs. Yocum have their hearts bound to China by the tender tie of a silent little grave. Mr. and Mrs. Louthan laid their few material possessions and their fond hopes of a long life of service in China on the altar of sacrifice and went away weeping for the work their hearts so longed to do. All these friends have been much comforted by the constant sympathy and prayers of the Chinese Christians.

BONAR LAW TO CONFER WITH COLONIAL LEADERS

Hughes Says Australia Intends To Eradicate German Trade Entirely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has arrived at Liverpool. In an interview, he said that he had come to exchange views with the Imperial Government regarding the war. The Australians would use every ounce of energy to assist to victory, not only on the battlefield, but also in commerce and industry. Australia hoped to enlist 300,000 men by June.

Mr. Hughes remarked that he desired to visit the western front.

The Times states that it is understood that Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, begins conferences with the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes tomorrow. There is reason to believe that the meeting between Mr. Hughes, the Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand and Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, have resulted in an agreement being reached on many important points by the Governments of the three Dominions.

Therefore, Mr. Hughes meets the Imperial Government in the unique position of representing the three Dominions. During his five weeks' stay, he intends to speak frankly in public on problems likely to arise after the war.

Sir Robert Borden will soon be in London. He and the Premier of Australia will meet in conference with the Premier of New Zealand in Canada, if Mr. Massey does not reach England before they leave.

Mr. Hughes, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that Australia intended to eradicate German trade, root and branch. He came at the invitation of the Imperial Government to discuss matters connected with the war, including the position of the Dominions at the peace conference and also the policy for the Pacific and the question of German influence in the trade of the Empire. He had proposals to submit regarding all these.

Derby Is Confident Of Bachelor Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Lord Derby, speaking at Manchester, stated that all married men had been called up long before they expected, but he was sure that they would respond patriotically. He did not doubt that the Government would secure a sufficient army composed mainly of single men.

TARIFF REVISION HERE

The Sinwanpao says that the government proposes to establish an office to attend to tariff revision at Shanghai and to appoint Lu Hai-kuan as the Director General.

ZEPPELIN WRECKAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—A portion of a Zeppelin propellor has been found in Kent.

CURZON HAS ACCIDENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Lord Curzon has fractured his elbow.

EGYPT TAKES ROUBLES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 7.—A decree issued by the Sultan of Egypt makes the Rupee legal tender in Egypt till further notice, at a fixed rate of 65 milliemens.

NORTHERNERS MAKE NO PROGRESS ROUND SUIFU

Beaten on All Three Roads, Declares Chengtu Correspondent; Things at Standstill

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, Feb. 21.—Out of the many stories in circulation about the fighting at Suifu, one thing is certain: the Government troops have made no headway. On all the three roads they have been beaten. Between Kieuweihsien and Suifu the report comes that they lost guns, ammunition, clothing, and the pay for the men. On the way from Tszellutsing to Suifu the Yunnanese have repeatedly mauled them. And on the route parallel to the Yangtsze near Nankihsien they got caught behind by the army of General Liu, the Szechuen officer who recently changed over to the other side, and in front by the Yunnan fellows. It is said that in killed and drowned 450 imperialists were lost in this battle.

At present things are at a stand still. Suifu might have been retaken but this attack of General Liu in the rear effectively prevented it. What is being planned at this precise moment is not known but it appears as if the work of driving back the Yunnanese or the most of it is to be left to Tsao Kun's force.

Tsao Kun himself is now in Chungking and with his arrival part of the Chengtu forces are to be brought back here. Without a doubt they are needed. Lately there was trouble at Chongchingchow 90 li west of this city. And very recently the Chengtu Board of Commerce had a secret meeting to discuss how they should approach the Governor Chen-yi to suggest a suspension of hostilities; in plain language how Szechuen could sit on the fence between Peking and Yunnan.

The country between Kiating and Chengtu and between Tszechow and Chengtu is absolutely peaceful. But to the west at Tsingchihsien a crowd of robbers or rebels is attacking this city. At Ningyuenfu 100 of the garrison have mutinied. To the south-east Lungchang was in the hands of the robbers for a time. It has been recovered but its neighboring city Yungchanghsien has fallen.

South of the Yangtsze, Kianganhsien is reported in possession of the Republicans. Nankihsien has been recovered for the Government. At least this is affirmed to be so. Of Nachihsien we have no certain news, though fighting seems to be going on again near Luchow.

It is difficult to give tables of casualties but after careful sifting of various reports the Government side has lost approximately 1,000 killed and drowned near Suifu while the Yunnanese have had 270 killed. About 300 severe and serious cases of wounded have been treated in the Baptist Hospital at Suifu; and a round 200 of Government men in the Canadian Hospital at Tszellutsing. The number of slightly wounded on both sides is not known.

A month or so ago the Governor put out a proclamation reminding the farmers that the cultivation of opium and traffic in this drug was absolutely prohibited. This is all in the right direction. We hope he will take steps to enforce it in the mountainous districts adjoining Tibet. There last year over one million ounces was produced. Up in that "no man's land" it is hard to control the hillmen, but where there is a will there is a way. It is under Chinese rule all right enough and while so this proclamation ought to be enforced by a military expedition if necessary. The amount of smuggling of opium from there to this plain is enormous. It is said that as soon as the present military operations are at an end Chen Yi the Governor is going to take drastic measures to stop this illicit trade. We hope he will succeed.

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz.

Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz.

Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE Wanted. 5 or 6 rooms. Furnished. Western or French concession preferred. Small garden and convenient to trams. From April 1st or April 15th, for six months, or longer term if desired. Reply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

8998-M-10

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 4	
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking		arr.	8.44	18.55	
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	5.08	15.58	
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central		arr.	5.08	15.53	
						Mond. & Thursd.		
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	4.55	15.45	
Mail 102	Mail 2					Mail 1	Mail 101	
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line				
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	21.00	19.27	
Mond. & Thursd.								
4 45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1 25	1.25	
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10	1.10	
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1 01	1.01	

Local 5	Mail 3		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.		Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30						15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40		2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.		15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.		15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.		11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow	dep.		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.		6.30	9.00
			221					
7								8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.		6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Tsianfu	dep.		3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.		1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu	arr.		0 54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng	dep.		22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.		19.35	7.40
			421					
9								10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.		19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu	dep.		14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28			dep. Pengpu	arr.		14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		6 01	dep. Chuchow	dep.		11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.		9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.						Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.		7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.		23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.00	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.41		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12 56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4 24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6 50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.00		8.09	2.33
dep.	10.57		7.10	1 05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.58			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4 56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p m	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4 10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 4'
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6 50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8 50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang.....{ arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .....{ arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10:19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah.....{ arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Au	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .....{ arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow .....{ arr.		7.44	8.45	9 58	3.26	4.18
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Au		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah.....{ arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.53	6.47
Ka Shing .....{ arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang.....{ arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Mun ..{ arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
dep.	8.04	10.3	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow .....{ arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow .....{ arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.33	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun ..{ arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell at their Salesroom 134-135, SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

SATURDAY, the 11th inst.

at 2.30 p.m.

Card Tables, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Pictures, Glass Ware, E. P. Ware, Single and Double Bedsteads, Morocco Leather Covered Chairs, Dining Room Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Flower Stands, Desks, Files, Cabinets, Fire Brasses, Drawing Room Suites, etc., etc.

1 Corona Typewriter (nearly new).

NOW ON VIEW.

CINEMA FILMS

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Will sell by public auction within their Salesrooms,

KIANGSE ROAD,

On Saturday next, 11th March,

at noon sharp

An assortment of excellent

Cinematograph Films

in perfect condition and different subjects.

Now On View

8990

$1.00

The above delivers at your door 1¼ lbs. of our

Fine Cream Cheese.

To try is to convince.

Why not order by 'Phone 4740 ?

8842

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

—O'BILL KHAYSMITH—

XXX.

What, without asking, hither hurried whence?

And, without asking, whither hurried hence?

Another jolt of Upper Crust to drown

The Memory of this Impertinence.

THE AMERICAN RYE, "UPPER CRUST," IS THE BEST RYE

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Ready for You?

Chains, wrenches, plugs, tyres, tubes, jacks, radiators, pumps, gauges, tools, patches, lamps, oil cans, etc., all the way down the list.

The Auto Castle

223, Avenue Joffre

Tel. W412

Repairs

Of all descriptions under expert foreign supervision.

New and Second-hand

Automobiles For Sale

British, French and other makes of Touring-cars, Landaulettes, Limousines, and Two Seaters.

Kiangwan Races

18th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 15th March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

8994

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE attention of Members is directed to the altered conditions of Races for Paper Hunt Ponies as stated in the Programme for the forthcoming Spring Race Meeting. The altered conditions are now posted on the notice-board at the Grand Stand and will appear in the Entry-form for the above Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8977

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring-Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

When You Press the Button—

You're entitled to good bright lights.

If you'll let us keep your storage battery in condition you'll be *sure* of them.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

Any Shareholder who cannot be present at the annual meeting on the 14th March and who wishes to oppose the issue of 50,000 shares at Taels 4.50 to Messrs J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD., is hereby requested to send without delay his proxy to vote on his behalf to Mr. M. SPEELMAN, c/o INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY, 69, Rue du Consulat.

Such proxy to be as follows:

I.....

of.....

being a member of ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LTD.,

hereby appoint M. SPEELMAN, of Shanghai, as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be) general meeting of the Company to be held on the 14th day of March, 1916 and at any adjournment thereof.

AS WITNESS my hand this.....day of.....

Signed by the said.....

in the presence of.....

8987

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

8974

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces

and

Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

8943

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

THE Races will be run on Saturday, 11th March, 1916 (weather permitting). The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club and their wives and daughters.

The public can obtain tickets at the gate, price $1.00 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

8967

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Will be opened shortly near BREWER'S CORNER

THE management is now prepared to undertake orders for baskets or such floral designs as may be required.

Applications for the same to be made to Mrs. Horace Hanbury, 74, Great Western Road, Hon. Sec., British Flower Shop.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE PUBLISHED LATER

8984

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8871

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE

With reference to the advertisement requesting shareholders who cannot be present at the meeting on March 14th, to send proxies to the undersigned to oppose the issue of 50,000 shares at Tls. 4.50, notice is hereby given that the proxies now in my hands, or to be received by me, will be used for the purpose named.

(Signed) M. SPEELMAN.

International Savings Society,

No. 69, Rue du Consulat.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be proposed by Ratepayers at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40 p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 22, 1915, in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution VIII:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the Electricity Department be received and adopted.

Proposed by E. S. Little.

Seconded by Cecil Holliday.

The following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1915, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 15 for due publication.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

9008-M-16

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Excellent rooms at moderate rates—with or without board

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, in good Central district, from 1st April, with excellent board and attendance, a very large, well-furnished bed-sitting-room, large bathroom, enamelled bath, running hot and cold water, lift, 'phone and all conveniences. Suitable for two or three gentlemen, or married couple. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

9000-M-12

TO LET, flat comprising two large, airy, well-furnished rooms, small room, enclosed verandah. Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern aspect; gas and electric light; Range Road. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

8997-M-12

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-5

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TWO office rooms to let, very Central, rent Tls. 35, including light. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

8986-M-9

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN LESSONS given by Chinese gentleman. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

9005-M-12

GERMAN LESSONS given by experienced German gentleman. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

8991

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a young man as typist and for office work; knows the best way of looking after the shroff. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

8999

POSITION as traveller or resident agent in interior of North China or Mongolia, by American with intimate knowledge of Chinese trade routes and business methods. Working knowledge of northern dialects. Familiar with remote interior. Good credentials. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

8988-M-10

CAPABLE, energetic and experienced young man (Neutral) seeks employment. Speaks Chinese fluently; travelled throughout China. Excellent references. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions, one as nurse to look after children or to look after the house; the other as governess to teach Russian. Apply to Miss Astafief, Kitaiskaja, Ulitza, No. 423 Harbin.

8956

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist for Vladivostock. Board and lodgings found with private family. Salary, Roubles 100 per month. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

9004-M-16

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat; two extra large rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah, Western district, near trams, garden. Rent 45 Taels. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

9003-M-12

HOUSE on Route Ferguson for rent from May 19. Rent Tls. 65. Six rooms, large garden; wish to sell furniture. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

8979-M-11

TO LET, Avenue Joffre, close to French Park, small foreign residences, 4 and 5 rooms with attic. Low rent. Tilley & Limby, 39, Szechuen Road.

8975-M-10

TO LET, comfortable attic, unfurnished, Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

8982-M-14

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one Butcher's "Carbine" quarter-plate camera, de Luxe model, fine morocco-covered, with double-extension and plate-adapter, fitted with Cooke's lens, together with 100% Cooke's extension-lens in leather case. Also Antinous release and 12 metal slides in leather case. The whole for $95. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

9002

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs for hatching; $2 per setting of thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel; Telephone East 301.

9006-M-12

A BARGAIN. For sale, four-seater Victoria carriage in perfect condition; two sets harness, Mafoo's clothing, etc. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

9007-M-12

SAFE: Wanted to purchase second-hand fireproof safe. Price not to exceed Tls. 200. Offers to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

8993-M-11

FOR SALE, Mokanshan, 6-roomed house with basement and outside servants' quarters, suitable for two families. For information apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

8995-M-15

CALCULATING Slide Rule (Professor Fuller's), in case. Suitable for engineers, architects, etc. Practically new. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

8973

FOR SALE, two good carriage horses, one brown, one grey, absolutely sure, quick and fast. One original American buggy with four pneumatic wheels. One dogcart, European-built, nearly new. Absolutely A.1. Richard Neumann, 14, Astor Road.

8992-M-11

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11